The Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

VOL. VIII—WHOLE No. 413. PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 27, 1829. TERMS, $2 IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON, No. 112 CHESNUT STREET, BETWEEN THIRD & FOURTH STREETS, AND DIRECTLY OPPOSITE TO THE POST-OFFICE—☞ COUNTING-ROOM ON HUDSON'S ALLEY.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

PLEASING ANTICIPATIONS.

Soon will the lovely Spring unfold
Her blossoms to the breeze;
And give, with fruits of green and gold,
Temptations to the trees.
Young April, with her silver showers,
And tender tears of dews;
And beauteous May, thro' blooming bow'rs,
Their charms again shall show.

Delightful Spring, ere long shall spread
The vale with varying green;
The strawberry, and the cherry red,
In every grove be seen.
The garden gay, and fertile field,
Shall gild the earth again;
This brings its flowers, and that shall yield
The golden, glittering grain.

I love to see the blooming bud,
A rich red rose nude,
The apple blushing as with blood,
The plum with veins of blue.
To see the long prolific vine,
Its precious product mould;
And in the summer's sunbeam shine,
Large grapes of glossy gold.

Yet Summer, with industrious care,
Shall soon with toil succeed;
The melon, and the mealy pear,
Lie scatter'd o'er the ground.
Profusive Autumn then shall come,
With glittering sheaf and grain;
The season of the gathering home,
Of gladness, and of gain.

Thus doth the Spring of life come on,
Its blooming flowers are fair;
Then Summer comes, and Spring is gone,
Season of fruit and care.
Then Autumn, harvest of the heart,
The hoarding time of strife,
Of misery desire and art;
But Winter comes with frosty dart,
And nips the bloom of life.

MILFORD BARD.

Lines addressed to a friend, while absent from Belle-Vue.

My Harp once more thy chords awaken,
And sing of her I love sincerely!
O! Belle-Vue why art thou forsaken,
By *one* who prized thee once so dearly.

Has the sweet spot that once you loved,
My friend, grown tiresome unto you?
That you from its dear bowers have raved,
And think no more on sweet Belle-Vue.

Has Friendship in your heart grown cold,
And you of us grown tired and weary?
Oh! no, your heart of raptures mould,
Can never prove so sad or dreary.

Can you forget the much-loved bowers
Of charming, sweet Belle-Vue,
Where you have spent such happy hours,
And bid them all adieu?

Oh! may your heart be lingering nigh
The friends, who fondly wish for you;
And may you oft times breathe a sigh,
For those you left at sweet Belle-Vue.

GLORVINA.

THE MOURNER.

Ah ye the silent mourner why he weeps,
Why, in the early spring of life, when all
Around is happiness and joy, he lies
From social converse with his fellow man,
And loves to dwell with cheerless loneliness?
Why, when all nature wears a smiling look,
And whispers calm content to ev'ry heart,
He still ruminates unmoved—retir'd within
Himself and knows no solace nor delight?—
Ah, he will say he bears a secret pang—
A silent sorrow that doth poison and
Embitter each and moment of his life,
And bid him list to the prophetic voice
That tells his coming doom—bereft of all
That love and youthful feeling once endear'd,
The world can yield no charm—no balm to soothe
His grief—the thousand rainbow hopes that once
Had gleam'd their smiling, vivid rays across
His path, and thrown a brilliant halo round
His brow, had vanish'd like the transient and
The airy dreams of night, and left to him
A blighted, wearied, desolate heart—
Despairing, hapeless and forlorn, he wastes
The early days in silent grief, and pours
His sorrows forth in lonely solitude,
Unheard the groan heaves from his breast—unseen
The tear fall's from his eye—but, tho' he ne'er
Can hope to plunge into oblivion's gulf,
Tho' agony that long has wrung his heart,
Yet will he tell ye he don't feel a sad
And mournful joy in grief—a joy can call
To life th' spark of pure devotion, and
Rekindle the bright flame of heavenly love.
And while he weeps o'er those lov'd ones, whom Death
Had early torn from him—to render back
No more—his soul is fled for ever
The wintry storms, and blighting miseries
Of life, and fix'd, in contemplation, on
A brighter, purer world, where peace and love
Shall flourish fair in undecaying youth.

CARLOS.

I come! I come! ye have called me long.
MRS. HEMANS.

ANSWER.

Yes, Spring,—thou hast come! I know by the song
That greets my ear from the feathered throng—
I know by the grass that springs from the earth,
To sport with zephyrs in wanton mirth—
By the roses—they unfold at thy magic touch
Their ruddy leaves; and I know so much
By the bees here, as forth they fly
From their waxen cells with a humming cry,
To steal from the flowers, (O the little cheats!)
And store their homes with the boasted sweets.
By the lambs that are skipping on the hills—
By the laughing brooks and the babbling rills—
By the law of the hinds in yonder mead—
By the whistle and song of the plough-boy Ned,
As with lighter heart, than his light straw hat,
He drives his team o'er the mellow flat.
And I know by this too—the flies are here
And begin to plague me, Spring, O dear!
Why can't you be so obliging, so kind,
As to leave, when you come, all the flies behind?

PENDENNIS.

THE MORALIST.

BE SERIOUS.

Secretary Walsingham, an eminent courtier and statesman in queen Elizabeth's time, in his old age retired into a rural privacy. Some of his former gay companions came to visit him, who observed he was melancholy. No, said he, I am not melancholy; I am serious; and it is very proper I should be so. Ah, my friends, while we laugh, all things are serious round about us. God is serious, who exercises patience towards us; Christ is serious, who shed his atoning blood for us; the Holy Ghost is serious, in striving against the obstinacy of our hearts; the Holy Scriptures are serious books;—they present to our thoughts the most important concerns in all the world; the holy sacrament represents the most serious and awful matters; the whole creation is serious in serving God and us; all who are in hell are serious; how then can we be gay, and trifle with all-important time.

Admirable reply, and worthy to be engraven on the tablet of every heart. It marks an obvious distinction between melancholy and seriousness; and while it administers a pertinent reproof to "this world's gay triflers," it indicates a frame of mind which it becomes *all persons* habitually to cherish. For, whatever view we take of our condition and prospects, we cannot but see there is much to enforce the exhortation of the text:—much to make us

"Walk thoughtful, on the silent solemn shore
Of that vast ocean we must sail so soon."

THE DRUNKARD.

I got married: for woman, affectionate woman, will not hear to faults in him she loves.—He will soon reform. He loves me too well to make me unhappy; he knows I shall not like it. He promises to abstain. 'Ah, deceived woman! Love may be stronger than Death, but the power of the cup is stronger than both! What! A drinking man; a man that can drink five glasses of brandy a day with pleasure, is not far from that point when he will sacrifice health, wealth, pride, patriotism, reputation, LOVE, life, every thing for that damnable thirst. I loved my wife as much as man could; I was as sensitive to honor and reputation as any, but I tell you I could, when the habit of drinking was thoroughly formed, (which was before I was aware,) have sacrificed any thing. I have often come home and found my wife weeping in silence—a silence that at first used to gore my soul—but liquor soon hardened every thing that looked like tenderness. She has told me the children wanted clothes, but "curse the children," said I, "I want my drink, and I'll have it." One night I stayed till two o'clock at the tavern playing cards, and, who should come in at that dread hour of the night but my wife, with her infant in her arms!* My God! if my blood did'nt run cold, and curdle at my heart! Is this woman? Is this my wife? I exclaimed. Never before did I realize the full power of female virtue. My profane companions and myself were perfectly abashed. I cursed her, and told her, with severe threats, to go home. "No, that I will not," said she, rising in the dignity of injured innocence, though with a trepidation that shook her whole frame like the aspen, and holding her trembling infant out to me, "this is your child, and I will not stir one step from this spot till you take it and go home with me!" She then turned to my companions: and upbraided them as my destroyers, in a strain of invective that made them cower like so many discovered and disarmed assassins before the messenger of retributive justice. We separated, ashamed of each other and our deeds of darkness, almost sobered by this strange and astounding apparition.

I obeyed implicitly: for nothing makes a man more mean spirited than the habit of drinking. We went home and retired to rest; but waking up in the night, with a horrible thirst, I tottered to the bottle, and drank; went to sleep again; slept till ten o'clock; and when I arose, felt dizzy and bewildered, wretched and hopeless! And, so my days are passing! Give up the practice I will not. I cannot live without it. I have now no character to lose—no mind to study—no business to employ me—no ambition to aspire—no love, except for brandy, gin, whiskey, rum; any thing which will supply, while it continually inflames more and more this dreadful thirst. Having sacrificed all that is worth having here, it matters little what I do. I would cross a mine that has a kindled match applied to it—I would march before an exploding cannon to get at the bottle—I would sacrifice my soul for it! And all this is the result of one fatal *taste!* This is the end of the *social glass!*

* This is a fact.

A SCENE OF DAILY OCCURRENCE.

BY S. C. HALL.

"It was in the gay and happy and flourishing metropolis of England—the great, the wealthy and the free—it was within the walls of a city in which strangers by hundreds, nay by thousands, even at the very moment were receiving their daily food, dealt out to them by a generous and liberal hand—that the circumstances recorded in the following article took place. The story when written, must appear more like the creation of fancy than the unvarnished recital of fact: but an hours' walk may afford abundant proof, how weak and ineffective is the language in which it is described, and how far more fearful is the sight than the detail of human suffering.

A few evenings ago, a young woman, whose age might be about sixteen, entered the shop of a baker in one of the principal streets of Spitalfields, and asked, in the name of a person who dealt regularly at the shop, for two loaves of bread. They were readily given, but were received in a manner so peculiar as to excite the suspicion of the baker, who on narrowly questioning the conscience-stricken girl, at once ascertained that she was not the messenger of the customer by whom she professed to have been sent. She was immediately given into the custody of a constable, and taken to the watch-house. When the charge was made, she uttered no word, but looked the very picture of misery without hope, and as she was led, or it may be almost said dragged along the streets, a few occasional but deep sobs were the only tokens that she was at all conscious of, or caring for, the disgraceful situation in which she stood—the disgraceful situation in which she stood—but when the creaking door of the temporary prison had closed upon her, she sunk upon the clay floor, and wept and screamed as if her heart was breaking. It was want, she would exclaim at intervals—want!—want! my father and mother are starving! and it was with difficulty the constable could loosen her firm grasp of his cloak, and leave the wretched girl to the most dreary of all solitudes, dreary even to the hardened in guilt. He had, however, learnt the address of her parents, and as he bent his way homewards, he called to mind the few afflicting words she had uttered, the scanty clothing that covered her limbs, and the wild agony of her looks as she gazed upon him, while the tears fell rapidly down her very pale cheeks. Her story may be true, thought he; in this miserable district God knows what may have happened; and as he recollected the place in which she had informed him her parents dwelt, 'I will go,' he continued, 'and see if she has told the truth.' From his own scanty cupboard he took some bread and broken meat, and sought out the miserable dwelling. It was, indeed, miserable; poverty and disease appeared as if written on the very door; as he knocked, a hollow voice, that seemed the echo of the sound, replied, and he entered.

A man about the middle age wrapped in a kind of rug, his hair matted, his beard long, and his bloodshot eyes sunk in his head, was leaning against a weaver's loom, in one corner of the miserable apartment; in another corner lay a woman among some filthy straw, a torn blanket was thrown over her, and at her feet, sharing the same scanty covering, were three children, who appeared more like corpses laid there for the grave, than living beings in the spring of life.—The woman drew the blanket more closely round her as the stranger entered—the action deprived the children of their share, and the man saw that they were perfectly naked.—The room contained no furniture of any kind, and in the grate there had evidently been no fire for many days.

The poor young creature's story then was true, thought their visitor, but it is my duty to ask some questions. The man, on being addressed, threw open the rug in which he was wrapped, and showed that there was no clothing over his wasted limbs; but the bones seemed ready to break, at a single motion, through the yellow skin that covered them, and he spoke in a broken voice, and said that it was two days since he or his family had tasted food.

How happy was the benevolent man that he had brought something with him wherewith to satisfy their present hunger! He drew out the bread and pieces of broken meat; and it was with horror he saw them ravenously devoured by the woman and children, among whom they were divided.

The tears were falling from his eyes as he listened to the brief story of their sufferings—the man and his family had been driven by distress to sell or pawn every article in their possession, one by one; the garments of himself, his wife, and children had gone, and they had no prospect but that of perishing. He was a native of Coventry, and the distress there had driven them to London, where greater distress soon overtook them.

And are these all your children! inquired the constable.

'No sir,' was the reply, 'we have another daughter.'

Where is she?

She told us, about an hour ago, that she had met a kind lady who promised her some bread, and she has gone to try and see her.

The constable told them in brief terms of the melancholy situation in which the daughter stood.

And oh! to see the withering look of the wretched mother, as she leaped from the straw, forgetful of the common calls of decency, and to hear her agonizing scream, as she caught the man's arm, exclaiming, 'my child, my child!' and to think of the flushed cheek of the father, as he eagerly seized the man's shoulder, and with a wild incredulous stare, asked what he said—or the wailing of the other children as they gathered round the group, scarcely conscious of what was meant, but terrified at the wilder looks of their parents! Let us draw such a picture of our own dear, happy, prosperous homes, for a moment, and how our hearts will sink within us—how the brain will throb, and how the hand will tremble as the lips utter the words, 'Merciful God, forbid!'

Their visitor was in tears, but he sobbed forth a few words of consolation, and assured them that he would tell the magistrate in the morning all he had himself seen.

He left the wretched dwelling still more wretched.—Want and Misery had been long their inmates, and now shame was come to take up with them his abode;—they endeavored to pray, but had their prayers been heard they would have appeared more like revilings than the outpourings of trusting and patient sufferers. What could they do? they asked each other, throughout the sleepless night—they could not go naked as they were, to see their daughter, or to pray that she might be restored to her miserable hovel; they pictured her to their imagination jaded as it was by hunger and want of rest, as perishing by her own hand, in the filthy hole to which the hand of justice had dragged her, and in the depth of their despair, they prayed that when the morning brought the news to their wretched dwelling, their ears might be stopped by death. In moments of the most utter hopelessness, the mother did counsel her husband to destroy her and her children, as they lay there among the straw—and she told him the deed was easily done, for already was the breath failing them. He hesitated, and the hideous glare of his eyes, and the movements of his long bony fingers, told that he had been further pressed to do the deed, it would have been done. The heaving of his breast, as he heavily drew in his breath, and with the same action loosened the tongue that cleaved to the roof of his mouth, told plainly of the agonizing struggle that was passing within. He gave one yell as if his brain had burst, and lay senseless along the ground. When he was roused from his fit, the wife was standing over him—her face all bruised with the blows her own hands had inflicted in her madness; and one of her children, a very babe, lay stretched along the wall, against which, in her phrenzy, she had cast it.

The morning had been some hours gone, and there they lay gazing with almost insane looks upon one another, when the door suddenly opened, and the daughter rushed into the room bearing a large, and apparently heavy bundle, which fell from her arms when she beheld the hideous glare of her parents' eyes as they turned towards her.

Oh father, father! mother, mother! said she, as she shook them both, asc, see, God is good, and there are good men!—I have brought food and money, food and money, see, see!

For many minutes her efforts to arouse them from their stupor were vain; at length, though very gradually, they were made to understand what had taken place, and as they pressed their arms around their daughter's neck, and wept over her bosom, their senses came back, and the call of nature was heard and answered.

The girl had been followed by the kind constable's wife, on whose lap lay the little innocent whom the mother had nearly killed in her madness, and she was cautiously giving nourishing food to the other children. In a few moments they were all partaking of the relief that had been brought.

A very few words will tell what remains of their story. When the wretched girl was brought before the magistrate in the morning, the good constable was present in the office, and in his own plain but powerful language, he described the state in which her famishing parents and their children had been found; a subscription was immediately entered into: the circumstance was made public; the poor girl was not only dismissed, but she bore with her bread sufficient to relieve their immediate wants—and money was soon supplied to them by those who never turn a deaf ear to the call of the suffering. They are now living on the same spot, but at ease and comfort—by the labor of their hands.

Reader, this story is as true as that you now peruse it—it was penned from the lips of the constable, who bore so prominent and so honorable a part in the scene—and you may at any time learn his name, and hear it in his own more simple, but perhaps more impressive language. He will tell you that the assistance which your heart at this moment prompts you to bestow, is not now needed by the family for whom I may have excited your sympathy, but he will also tell you that there are thousands—thousands in his neighborhood who are in a state of equal destitution. He will relate to you their sufferings, and you will supply him with the means to lighten the burthen of sorrow, of want, of shame, perhaps ———the which, may the Almighty keep far from you! To you, as Britons—to you as men or as women—but, above all, to you as Christians, the few pages you have read are humbly and respectfully, but earnestly addressed, in the hope that through you the famishing wearers of Spitalfields may obtain some relief.

CIRCULAR

OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania, for the promotion of the mechanic arts, held March 12, 1829, the following resolutions were proposed and adopted, viz:—

Whereas, the value of water, as a moving power, and the relative effects produced by it upon wheels of different constructions, have never been fixed by actual experiments, on a scale of sufficient magnitude to settle the principles upon which it is to be calculated; and whereas, a course of experiments of sufficient magnitude, to fix the data from which such calculations may be made with accuracy, would be of great value to every one interested in mill work; therefore,

Resolved, that it is expedient for the Franklin Institute to undertake a series of experiments, for the purposes set forth in the above preamble, provided sufficient funds can be obtained for the purpose.

Resolved, that a committee of inquiry be appointed, with instructions to apply to the Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia, for the use of part of the city Water Works, and water from the dam at Fair Mount, for the purpose of prosecuting such experiments.

Resolved, that said committee be authorized to solicit funds from such as may be interested in these experiments, to aid in carrying them into effect:—Whereupon, Messrs. S. V. Merrick, Benjamin Reeves, Isaiah Lukens, Rufus Tyler, and Andrew Young, were appointed on said committee.

Extract from the minutes.
WILLIAM HAMILTON, Actuary.

HALL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.
Philadelphia, June 1829.

The undersigned, a committee appointed by the Board of Managers of the Franklin Institute, under the foregoing resolutions, have determined, after due consideration, that the object of the institution, and the wishes and interest of the public, will be much better attained by having at their command a head and fall of 22 feet. They have, accordingly, applied to the City Councils, and the Commissioners of the District of Spring Garden, for liberty to use water from the conduit pipes, from which a sufficient head can easily be obtained; this privilege has been cheerfully granted.

The sum of eleven hundred dollars has already been subscribed; and it is believed by the committee, that the further sum of fourteen hundred dollars will be sufficient to bring the experiments to a satisfactory and successful issue.

That the public may be able to form an idea of the magnitude and importance of the undertaking, the following brief outline of the views of the committee is submitted.

It is intended to use wheels of various sizes, from two feet in diameter, up to twenty; to ascertain the maximum effect of each wheel separately, as it relates to the quantity and head of water to be used; the place of its delivery on the wheel; the form of the gate; and shape, position, and size of the buckets, or floats; to ascertain the relative powers of the same wheel when used as an under shot breast, and overshot; also, to compare the powers of different wheels (when used in these three different manners) with each other, when the same and different heads are used, and when the same and different quantities of water are used, and thus to ascertain with what head and fall it is best to use the different kind of wheels, having regard also to the quantity of water employed. In general, to ascertain the means of employing any given quantity of water with a given head and fall so as to produce a maximum effect.

In arriving at this general result, many particulars, besides those enumerated, will, of course, be established; such as the relative velocity of the wheel and stream in the case of undershots, when the effect is a maximum; whether the effect increases with the head in the same ratio for undershots as for overshots.

In conducting these experiments, the committee will not take their own theories, or those of others for granted; but they will endeavor to establish every principle upon the solid basis of experiment.

The committee now confidently call on every liberal minded citizen of this republic, to aid the Institute with *mind* and *money* to carry into successful operation, these highly useful and interesting experiments.

Any sum enclosed to either of the undersigned, or to the Actuary of the Franklin Institute, for the purpose named above, will be thankfully received, and any experiment proposed by the donor, if compatible with the views of the Institute, shall be performed, and the result with the name of the proposer (unless otherwise directed,) shall be inserted in the Journal of the Institute, with the general report, at the termination of the experiments.

It is desired that contributors will send in their contributions as early as possible, as the Institute wishes to terminate the experiments this autumn.

SAMUEL V. MERRICK, ISAIAH LUKENS, ANDREW YOUNG, JOHN LEVERING, SAMUEL HAINES, BENJAMIN REEVES, RUFUS TYLER, M. W. BALDWIN, JOHN AGNEW, JAMES P. ESPY, *Committee.*

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

SKETCHES OF THE BAR.—NO. IV.

M. MALESHERBES.

"Though perils did
Abound, as thick as thought could make them, and
Appear in forms more horrid; yet my duty,
As doth a rock against the chiding flood,
Should the approach of this wild river break,
And stand unshaken yours."—SHAKSPEARE.

"Patriots have toiled, and in their country's cause
Bled nobly; and their deeds, as they deserve,
Receive proud recompense. We give in charge
Their names to the sweet lyre. Th' historic muse,
Proud of the treasure, marches with it down
To latest times;" ..... —COWPER.

No event in modern times has produced such a train of wide-spread consequences, or occasioned so much uncertain investigation and angry controversy, relative to its causes, principles, and effects, as the revolution of France. That, with all its violence, and all its atrocities; all those sanguinary outrages upon justice and humanity, and that subversion and laying waste of what civilized man should ever hold as venerable and sacred,—the tearing asunder of the bonds of society, and the prostration of the altars of God, in political delirium, and the reckless fanaticism of infidelity, which throws a horror round its history, it has wrought much that is beneficial, cannot well be denied. It was a tempest furious and destructive, yet it cleared the atmosphere of impurities. A flood sweeping away the growth of value, in its indiscriminate course of excision and overthrow, but bearing with it the weeds and noxious vegetation—the sources of corruption, disease, and death. The excesses and crimes of the revolution, their causes and consequences, have been pictured in the glowing and exaggerating eloquence of indignation and passion, and in language whose rhetorical power and beauty must fascinate the mind of taste, and subdue the heart of feeling; but let us not be so dazzled by the light of fancy, or so affected by the moving pathos of a pathetic description, as not to discern or not to appreciate the evils, deeply rooted from long continuance, vigorous from careful and assiduous culture, and so guarded by the watchful eye and ready hand of interested and jealous tyranny, as to render every mild and moderate attempt to check their operation, or lessen their influence, ineffectual as well as dangerous. Let us not forget the continued efforts of a proud aristocracy, and an intolerant clergy, to prevent any alleviation of the wretchedness of despotism; the vacillations and suspected perfidy of a weak monarch—mild and amiable in disposition, but altogether unfit to rule; the external combinations and internal treacheries, well calculated to irritate, to inflame, to madden, an indignant and easily excited people, roused to a sense of their oppressions, eager for revenge, and like one just released from long and impatiently endured bonds, ready to run riot in the intoxicating enjoyment of the new existence, into which they were precipitated, without previous discipline, or mental preparation.

If it should be asked, of what benefit has the revolution been to France? it may be promptly answered by pointing to her existing freedom, her limited monarchy, and the diminished power of her nobles; her improved institutions, and the meliorated condition of the people, who now enjoy a glimmering of the representative system, are all the gifts of the revolution. Far, far superior, indeed, would have been its results, had it originated in sounder views, and been conducted upon purer principles, and under more favourable circumstances. Its course would not then have been stained with the blood of the virtuous; it would never have given dominion to a military despot; and the spirit of liberty—not the demon monster of *sans culotte* idolatry, but the benign spirit of rational liberty, would have elevated the character, and animated the hopes, and brightened the prospects of the French people.

The advantages of the revolution have not been confined to France. It set the mind of man to work, and brought into action a great deal of latent genius and powerful talent. A desire of investigating the foundations of received opinions was abroad; men began to think, to reflect, and to examine;—ancient errors and long hallowed prejudices were brought to the test of reason; and things were reverenced more for their real worth, and less for their factitious dignity. The consequence was, that while stability and increased respect were given to what was really valuable and stamped with the sacred seal of truth, that which could not stand the ordeal of judicious scrutiny, was shaken in its support and weakened in its effect. It is difficult, at such a time, always to keep within the line of propriety and prudence. Many a wise man, in his honest zeal of improvement, was for using the pruning knife with too rough and hasty a hand. Many an ardent genius sent out his bark without a rudder upon the wide ocean of imagination, illumined and glowing with the varied tints of the reflected heavens, and luxuriated in scenes of ideal felicity and human perfection, which he fondly hoped to realize and to accelerate. Systems plausibly supported, and inviting enough in theory, but formed from a consideration of man in the abstract, without a view of him as he is by condition and habit, were not wanting. Strange and crude however as were the conceptions of some; sophistical and deleterious as were the effusions of others, yet, in the collision of intellect and strife of opinion, truths were elicited, curiosity excited, and information imparted; thus good was done, though mingled, alas! with much evil.

Among the illustrious individuals who moved like ministering spirits to succour and relieve, amid the fury of the revolutionary storm,—who strove with all their power to resist the rush of popular vehemence, and to infuse a feeling of moderation into the popular heart,—who pressed forward and raised the shield, and waved the sword of their eloquence with noble ardour and contempt of personal consequences, between the seeker of blood and the object of his ire,—often but to be the next victims for the sacrifice, we discover many members of the legal profession. And of these, none were more distinguished for their intellectual greatness, lofty fortitude, and generous magnanimity, than the advocates of the unhappy Louis XVI, Tronchet, Vergniaud, and Malesherbes.

Chretien Guillaume Lamoignon Malesherbes was the son of Guillaume de Lamoignon, successively President of the Court of Aids, and Chancellor of France; and born on the sixteenth of December, 1721. Intended for the bar, for which he exhibited an early inclination, he studied under the Jesuits, the most skilful of teachers, with great industry, and employed his leisure in the perusal of works on history and political economy, at a period when the greater part of the young men of his rank in life, were devoted to the pursuit of pleasure, after the example of the profligate court of Louis XV.

Upon his entrance into public life, Malesherbes was appointed deputy solicitor general; and at the age of twenty-four, counsellor to the parliament of Paris. A few years afterwards, he succeeded his father, as first president of the Court of Aids.

This was an important station. The functions of the Court of Aids were to adjust the collection, of subsidies for the expenses of government; to enrol the edicts or letters patent relative to the creation or abolition of taxes, and to punish rapacity and misconduct in the officers of the revenue. Here the patriotism of Malesherbes began to shine forth in his remonstrances against an excessive tax upon all traders, of the twentieth part of the profits of their labors. His language to the king is earnest and dignified. Apprehensive of opposition, princes of the blood made their appearance, sometimes attended by a numerous guard, to enforce the registry of edicts for oppressive subsidies. On several occasions Malesherbes addressed them with firmness and temperate indignation. On one, in 1768, he made the following remarks to the Duke de Chartres, sent on the same disgraceful errand:—"The people groan beneath the burden of redoubled taxes. And after many years of peace, finding them still increasing, they have lost even a hope of ever seeing an end of their miseries. Henry the Great, from whom you are descended, has left upon the records of this society some valuable memorials, which prove how remote his inclination always was from such acts of authority as are put in force at this day.—Permit us to remind you of the words of that great monarch—'Measures which are carried by compulsion and violence, must be iniquitous.'"

A number of the inferior officers of government had been guilty of gross extortion, and in addition thereto had committed personal violence, and even loaded some with fetters. The Court of Aids entered into an investigation. An order was obtained from the king, by which all further proceedings were prohibited. The causes were obvious—one of the culprits was cousin to the waiting maid of a favorite mistress; and another had been the servant of a former General. Malesherbes was deputed by the members of the court to express their feelings, upon this unjustifiable interference, to his majesty, in person. The following extract from his observations will show how little he was influenced by servility or fear:—"That the king should, by granting a pardon, preserve the lives of the guilty, is the legitimate exercise of his royal authority. But to suspend a prosecution, is to anticipate a pardon; which, in almost every case, cannot fail to produce effects the most pernicious. In short, to stop a legal proceeding before trial, is to intercept the voice of truth; and in a business like the present, to smother the cries of an injured people." His exertions were ineffectual. The accused were commanded to change their place of residence; and they prayed upon the inhabitants of another province.

Malesherbes displayed the same virtuous independence and manly spirit on subsequent occasions, and under circumstances equally trying. But such conduct, aloof from, and deepening the shade of prevailing corruption, was little calculated to obtain the approbation of such a sovereign as Louis XV. Accordingly, when the Court of Aids had tried and fined some *farmers* general, for a horrible outrage upon the person of an innocent man under the sanction of a *lettre de cachet*, its decree was reversed, and the president, with thirty other members of the tribunal, were summoned before the king. They were received with frowns, and strictly forbidden to proceed any further in the affair. Malesherbes made the following remarks in his address to the King:—"*Lettres de cachet* have so accumulated, that no citizen can be sure of not seeing his liberty sacrificed to the motives of personal vengeance—for no one is great enough to be secure from the hatred of a minister, nor little enough not to merit that of a clerk."—"If the persecutors of Monnerat are not punished, they will continue to obtain illegal orders, and will execute them; only using greater precautions that the reason of their being procured may be concealed, and no one be responsible. They will again claim the privilege to shut up in dungeons those whom they may think fit to deem criminal, and the administration will take part with the people of the revenue, to hinder the torch of justice from throwing light on what passes in those regions of obscurity."

In 1771 the parliament of Paris was dissolved; and its members banished. Warmed into indignation, Malesherbes spoke to the monarch with eloquence of the condition of his country. He said that the rights of the nation were all for which he then contended. In other times, he would have mentioned that those of the magistracy were violated with every circumstance of inhumanity. That the magistrates themselves were dispersed over the kingdom by his orders; and by an unexampled species of cruelty, care had been taken to select for them the most lonely districts, where, to aggravate their disgrace, all the conveniencies, and even the very necessaries of life, might be cut off from them. He praised the virtue and honour of those magistrates who had done their duty, in defiance of imprisonment and exile. He said that it had been given out that the king intended to replace those members of the parliament who had refused to become the despicable tools of his ministers.—But he would be so bold as to assure the king, that those who could be found to fill the station, would sign their own dishonour. Some would face the public odium from motives of ambition; others would sacrifice themselves from indigence—the former were already corrupt, the latter would soon become so. "Such," says he, "are the judges you are about to give your people; and by such as these must be determined the fortunes, the reputations, the existence of Frenchmen. On the other side, the ministers of their pleasure, take away the properties and subsistence of the citizen—and their feelings, as men of honor, are all that is left to them. For these cannot wither, even beneath the blight of arbitrary power." He told the king that he held his crown for the good of the people; and that it was enough to fall a just sovereign, that he could not innocently, and without committing most extensive injury, dispense with the established laws of the realm. Speaking of the tribunal over which he presided, "Terror," says he, "has not shaken our firmness. It is notorious that all manner of access is denied to truth. Our demand to be heard will doubtless expose us to the effects of powerful hatred; but our silence would insure our being accused by the whole nation of treason or cowardice."

Such bold truths sounded strange and offensive in the ears of pampered tyranny; and Malesherbes was banished to his country seat. The demolition of the Court of Aids soon followed.—Thus did the folly and obstinacy of rulers prepare the way for the catastrophe of the succeeding reign. The retirement of Malesherbes was one of activity and improvement. He rose before the dawn. Study, composition, the arts of husbandry and works of benevolence, occupied his time. Peculiarly fond of natural history, and well acquainted with the science, he took advantage of the opportunity presented him to write some interesting treatises upon one of its branches.

When Louis XVI. ascended the throne, the Court of Aids was re-established; and Malesher-

he again came forth into public life, and took his seat as its President. His address to his colleagues was elegant, and breathed the very spirit of pure and enlightened patriotism. He said there was one virtue which in magistrates was the foundation of every other; and that was, the love of public good. A youthful king had ascended the throne with a real love of truth, and endowed with courage to listen to its voice, and they should have the courage to let him hear it. He charged them not to think any obstacle insurmountable, but on the contrary, to believe that he who had rendered back to the people their lawful judges, would scorn to confine their honorable zeal. He said that in other times their sole employment had been the literal execution of positive laws; and a strict observation of the laws was still their duty as judges of the land; but on that day, when they plead the cause of the nation in the presence of a royal legislator, should they carry their defence for the existing laws so far as to be afraid of declaring the abuses, the rigor, and the injustice they contained? No; they should display a picture of the harshest and most revolting features of the laws before that king, who had at heart the happiness of his subjects. And should the necessity which produced them forbid their utter abolition, they might at least rely with confidence on obtaining all the alleviation they had a right to expect from enlightened humanity.

In pursuance of his declared determination, Malesherbes spread before the king a full statement of the existing grievances, and pointed out the manner in which they could be the most effectually remedied. His language is energetic, his observations are sensible, and his reasoning is sound and convincing. There is a liberality and philanthropy of feeling in his sentiments, and a candid and respectful warmth of persuasion in his manner, that reflect the highest credit upon his understanding and his heart. His patriotic efforts were received with favour; and, in 1775, Malesherbes was appointed Minister of State. He left the Court of Aids with the regrets and encomiums of its members. It had been to him the theatre of honourable perseverance. There he had seen the course of justice impeded by an unprincipled exertion of arbitrary power; there his feelings had been harrowed up by injuries unredressed, and the insolent front of unpunished and fearless guilt; and there also had his soul rejoiced in the bright and far-extended anticipation of coming good. He entered upon the duties of his new station amid the gratulations of the literati, and with the heart-felt exultation of every friend of freedom.

The first acts of the Minister of State were those of humanity. He obtained reports of the condition of the prison, and the number of the confined. Not content with the representations of others, he visited several of the prisons himself, conversed with the prisoners, and inquired into the causes of their confinement. It had been usual to huddle together convicts of every grade of crime in one great room, where they were permitted to remain in idleness; increasing each other's depravity, and perfecting themselves in the arts of guilt. He separated them, and gave them work. He discovered that many state prisoners had been immured, and had suffered much and long, for nought but an unguarded word borne by some eager spy to the expanded ear of a man in power, the more offensive for its truth; or an unintentional affront to an official miscreant; or perhaps the high offence of insulting the mistress of an upstart clerk to a minister's secretary, by giving her true appellation. He restored them to liberty, and his affecting picture of their condition obtained from the king a grant of pecuniary relief. He was diligent in these labors of beneficence. With him the lamp of charity cast no fitful gleams of momentary brightness. Its pure and steady flame was fed from the unfailing fount of a generous and virtuous heart. His eye was not slow to discern that which was evil, nor was his hand slothful in removing or alleviating it.

Lettres de Cachet were the means by which the outrages of which we have spoken were perpetrated. These infamous warrants, which placed a citizen at the mercy of the meanest reptile in office; by whom he might be torn from the arms of his affrighted family, at dead of night, without even an expression of a cause, and shut up in some distant prison, there to end his days,—uncheered by a transient visit from friend or kindred; unblessed even with a furtive glance at an old familiar face; the gloomy monotony and dreary solitude of his existence unbroken, save by the hideous presence of a ruffian gaoler, or perhaps the application of the torture, to wring out of the persecuted victim of fearful and malicious tyranny some suspected secret. These infamous warrants, as every one acquainted with French history well knows, were very freely made use of during the disgraceful reign of Louis XV., when the monster Torray, and others almost if not equally as bad, indulged themselves to the utmost in all licentiousness and iniquity. No man could have been more desirous of annihilating completely, and at one blow, this foul source of oppression and innocent suffering, than the just and amiable Malesherbes. But he felt that too eager a haste to effect his object would defeat its own purpose. As Minister of State, he told the king that his principles prohibited his acquiescence in *lettres de cachet;* and he urged upon him with success the necessity of confining the power of issuing them to a committee, whose verdict should be unanimous, and upon sufficient grounds. Of this committee he obtained the appointment. He took care that it should be composed of firm and upright magistrates. And as the long continuance of their power, and the temptations it presented, might have a tendency to corrupt their integrity, it was bestowed upon them only for a certain time, and they were liable to an immediate removal for any impropriety of conduct.

Malesherbes moderated the burthens imposed upon the cultivators of the soil, and agriculture began to flourish. He protected commerce, and improved the inland navigation. He encouraged works of literature and science, and was a liberal patron of indigent genius. Hand-in-hand with the celebrated Turgot, who was then comptroller general of the revenue, gradually, but surely, did he proceed in the great work of reform. Oppressive ordinances were repealed; old and obstinate abuses began to give way: until the nobility, and those interested in supporting it, felt, or fancied they felt, the whole fabric of despotism totter upon its foundation. Malesherbes strove hard to remove the ban of severe injustice, which weighed upon the spirits and darkened the prospects of the Protestants of France. But he was not successful; and the outcry of innovator was raised against him. The disappointment affected him deeply. The relief he sought was so very moderate, and the reasonableness of it so apparent, that he had cherished what he thought a well founded hope of obtaining it. His most beneficial measures were now the more violently opposed; his opinions were attacked without respect or ceremony; the proceedings at the council table were contrary to his views and principles; and he thought that if he continued to sit at it, it might be construed into an approval of what he would have averted as detrimental to the interests of the monarch as well as the people. He was therefore preparing to retire, when he was informed of the dismission of his friend Turgot.—This accelerated his determination, and in a few days after he resigned—May 12th, 1776.

An exemption from public cares gave him the leisure for travelling which he had long desired. He made the tour of his own country, and afterwards visited Switzerland and Holland. He inspected every thing which he thought worthy of observation, particularly in the various branches of mechanics and manufactures, in public works and institutions of national utility. He took notes by the way, and when any thing attracted his notice that suggested an improvement, or which in his opinion could be advantageously introduced into France, he was careful to make it a subject of attentive consideration and argumentative remark. It is said that he had arranged his manuscripts for publication, but they were lost with the wreck of his fortunes, in the whirlpool of the revolution. When he returned home, he engaged in the composition of a couple of essays in favour of the emancipation of the Protestants. And he was occupied with some writings similarly liberal in principle, and beneficial in tendency, in 1788, when the king called him again to his councils, without investing him however with any particular office.

[*To be continued.*]

Evening Post.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

Price—$2 00 per annum—payable in advance.
$3 00 do. if not paid during the year.
$1 25 for six months—in advance.
Papers discontinued only at the option of the Publisher, when arrearages are due.

*** Small notes of solvent banks received at par value for Subscriptions, &c. by mail.

The undersigned, Managers of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, having learned that reports are in circulation prejudicial to the interests of the Depositors, feel it incumbent on themselves to refer the Depositors, and all others, to the annual statement of the condition of the Institution, audited and laid before the Legislature, in February last, hereto annexed.

Since that period, no material alteration has taken place in the situation of the institution, no loss of any kind has been sustained, and at this moment no portion of the funds of the Institution are in jeopardy, nor has any thing occurred which can in any manner impair its solidity. (Signed,)

Andrew Bayard,	John A. Brown,
Thos. Hale,	Francis R. Wharton,
Clement C. Biddle,	Francis Gurney Smith,
Richard Peters,	Thos. H. White,
Daniel B. Smith,	Samuel Grant,
J. Vanderkemp,	Wm. Davidson,
John R. Neff,	Wm. Smith,
Thomas Fassitt,	Philip H. Nicklin,
Quintin Campbell,	Simeon Peter,
George Vaux,	Lawrence Lewis.

JANUARY 1, 1829.

State of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amount of Deposits, to 1st Jan. 1828 ....$1,690,666 8		
To do. do. since,... 313,977 65		
	$2,004,643 73	
Deposits returned since January 1, 1828,.....$1,092,138 81		
Do. do. in 1828,..132,109 92		
	$1,324,248 73	680,375
To balance of interest to credit of Depositors,.....	28,172 8	
By the following investments, viz:		
In Mortgages,.....		356,210 80
In a Ground Rent,.....		1,125
In Real Estate,.....		18,945 14
In U. States 6; Stock,...$9,000		9,000
In U. States 4½ do.....30,000		30,000
In city .....6½ do.....1,600		1,600
In city .....5½ do.....80,900		80,900
In State Loans, 5 do....117,600		117,600
In a City Street Loan,...3,700		3,282 25
In Loan to Controllers of Public Schools,.....		15,000
In Loan to County Commissioners,.....		3,000
In Loans on Public Stocks,....		136,749 46
By Balance in Bank,.....		1,560 87
To Profit and Loss Account,...	3,476 19	
	772,023 22	772,023 22

The undersigned Auditors, appointed by the Board of Appointment, in conformity to an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, being duly affirmed, report that they have carefully examined the Books, Vouchers and Securities of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, and agreeable thereto, annex a statement of said Institution, from the 1st of January, 1828, to the 1st of January, 1829. Charles N. Bancker, one of the Auditors, being absent from Philadelphia, has not been present at the examination, and cannot therefore sign this Report. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed, CHARLES PLEASANTS,
THOMAS P. ROBERTS.

February 13, 1829.

We took occasion, some time since, to express a brief and favorable opinion of the work referred to in the annexed communication, and though not so strongly impressed with its merits as our correspondent seems to be, we are very willing that his remarks should have a place.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

EDGE HILL;
Or, The Family of the Fitzroyals.
BY A VIRGINIAN.

The reading public in this city is doubtless apprised that a new novel, bearing the above title, has lately issued from the Virginia press; although it may not so certainly understand, (what is undoubtedly true) that the book has had a most extensive circulation, and is very generally, almost universally, admired. It is something unusual for a Virginian to write a novel. The gentlemen of that State have discovered a greater fondness for the cultivation of oratory, (because subservient to their success at the bar, or in public life,) than for the silent occupations of the closet, or for labours in profound science and elegant literature. They are lawyers or politicians, almost exclusively; and although they are very far from being destitute of taste, or blind to the perception of merit and genius in other walks, they have, probably on account of the stronger temptations held out in their favorite pursuits, generally evinced a disinclination to literary adventure. Any effort, therefore, on the part of one of her sons to lead the way in a path so seldom trodden, ought not only to be regarded with partiality by his own countrymen, particularly, but hailed with indulgence and liberality by those portions of our common land which have further advanced in that particular department.

The work under consideration may safely challenge a rival in that essential quality of a work of fiction by which the reader's attention is irresistibly chained throughout, and is entirely free from those languid and tedious digressions which often tire the reader and lessen the interest of the story. Its style, too, is unquestionably easy, rich and flowing; and is exempt from that ambitious ornament which often mars the simplicity of fictitious narrative. The incidents are happily combined and skilfully developed, and the events related are referred to a highly interesting era in our revolutionary history. The author, in his preface, professes to be an unpractised hand, and more a man of business than literature; but we venture to assert, if this, his first performance, is properly encouraged, he need not fear a reappearance before the public. He may yet embody interesting sketches of characters and events from the history of his own State, and he may interweave as much of the embellishments of fiction as his own fancy will supply. It is hoped that the literary taste and discernment of Philadelphia will not be backward in echoing the sentiment of applause which has been so liberally bestowed in Virginia on this new competitor. Our own writers have had their full share of patronage there, and it is nothing more than an act of courtesy and kindness that we should return the compliment. X.

Occurrences very similar to the following, animadverted upon by the Boston Courier, take place every few days in this city:—

We published in our paper recently an advertisement for a clerk, "wanted in a wholesale store, who is willing to devote most of his time every day to writing, for a small salary," with the customary direction "apply at this office." On the first day after the publication, seventy-eight persons applied, and on the second about half that number. Besides, we received two or three letters from distant places, the writers of which were anxious to obtain the clerkship.

The reader may smile at the supposed incongruity of the facts that we have thus thrown together, and wonder what application we intend to make of them. It is no more than this—That when business is so dull in Boston that seventy or eighty able bodied men apply in one day for a place where constant employment is demanded for a small salary, and vegetables sell in the market for five hundred times the cost of production, it would be well for some of these persons to retire a few miles into the country and cultivate the earth. We would also impress on the minds of the farmers, the folly of permitting their sons to come into Boston for the purpose of learning to measure muslin, &c.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

There were 77 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week, 38 of which were of adults, and 39 children. Of the above there were, under 1 year, 25—from 1 to 2, 6—2 to 5, 3—5 to 10, 0—10 to 15, 2—15 to 20, 3—20 to 30, 7—30 to 40, 12—40 to 50, 8—50 to 60, 5—60 to 70, 2—70 to 80, 3—80 to 90, 2—90 to 100, 1—Total 77.

In the counterfeit five dollar notes of the Bank of North America, now in circulation, there is one defect by which they may be surely detected. Under the female figure, on the back of the genuine note, is a small capital letter, and another at the centre of the right hand border. These have been omitted in the counterfeit.

The assessment of real estate in Philadelphia proper was, in 1826, $22,278,833; in 1829 it is $24,202,786—being an increase in three years of $1,923,955.

Wholesome severity.—The Mayor's Court recently sentenced James Benedict to three years imprisonment at hard labour, for having stolen four screws belonging to the Columbia Hose Company. The screws were not missed until wanted at a fire, when it was found impossible to use the hose.

There are now in the House of Refuge 102 inmates; 77 boys and 52 girls.

The Salem, Mass. Courier, gives a loud blast against the practice, in that town, of fish sellers using horns to announce their approach. Something should be done to relieve our city from a similar nuisance which is practised by the retailers of charcoal.

A Water Snake, seven inches long, came from a hydrant in the neighbourhood of Norris' alley—it will be well for those that drink at night to have a light, for some of those may not be more than one-fourth of an inch *long*, or even less.

There is a man now residing within the gaol liberties of Troy, N. Y. who has been confined within those limits more than twelve years, for the non-payment of damages recovered against him for slanderous words, spoken by his wife. What is not a little singular is, that the slanderous words were *spoken in Dutch.*

An English journal, published in Paris, contains the following:—"The English nobility and gentry are most respectfully informed, that a pharmacy will shortly be opened, quite in the English manner: physicians supporting this establishment will receive as liberal a per centage as at any other pharmacy."

A fur merchant of Philadelphia states that the western Indians are becoming quite adepts in the art of cheating. One of their gains, is by running lead under their beaver skins.—The price of beaver is from fifty to one hundred cents an once, and a cunning Missouri Indian sometimes contrives to sell lead at the same price.

The water had not arrived in the new canal at Pittsburgh on the 8th inst. in consequence of an accident which had happened at Buffalo Creek that probably would be obviated in a week or ten days.

The Cleaveland Herald states, that by the Eclipse line of stages, a merchant arrived at Cleaveland in three days and a half from the city of New York, a distance of about *five hundred and eighty* miles.

A Poetical Notion.—In the Montreal Vindicator, marriages are the first article under the title *Poetry.*

The Calcutta John Bull estimates the crop of India Indigo, for 1829, at 81,500 maunds. The exports to England were, last year, 108,807 maunds; to France, 21,659; America, 8,800; Stockholm, 392; Gulf, 3,580; and the consumption in Calcutta 6,047. Total, 149,284.

Received at New Orleans, from October 1 to May 23, 225,824 bales of cotton. Same period, last season, 264,958 bales.

It is rumoured that the new Pope intends to abolish celibacy among the clergy. It is remarkable that the Roman Church should ever have required celibacy of its ministers, since Peter, the great patron of that faith, is the only one among the apostles, who is mentioned in the scriptures as having been married—"Peter's wife's mother, lay sick of a fever."

The Mount Carbon paper informs us that discoveries are continually making of new veins and beds of coal, the quality of which is spoken of as rather better than worse.

It is contemplated, by the Mechanics, and working people generally, of Wilmington, Del. and vicinity, to form themselves into a society, with a view to better their condition morally and politically.

We understand, says the Albany Argus, that the entire stock of the Lockport Bank was promptly subscribed, at the recent opening of the books in that village.

One day last week, while two young lads, sons of gentlemen of this city, were out shooting, a bird rose between them, both fired, and each was wounded by his companion; one, we understand, very severely, part of the lead having entered between the chin and the throat.

Messrs. John & Thos. L. Berry, of Baltimore, who have lately received a premium from the Maryland Institute, for Fire Brick, have brought that business to reach a state of perfection, that they can furnish any article in their line, fully equal to the English.

J. P. Ardin, Esq. of Green Bay, Michigan, is building a steam boat to navigate Fox River.—Should it succeed, says the Detroit Gazette, there will soon be another steamer on the Ouisconsin, where there are fewer obstructions. A canal might be easily made at Fort Winnebago, through the portage between the two rivers, and then there would be a continuous steam navigation from Buffalo to New Orleans.

The Overall or Swash Channel, at Charleston, S. C. has been gradually increasing in depth.—The pilots lately found 17 feet of water upon it; and the British ship Osprey, drawing fifteen feet, recently passed without difficulty, after the tide had been ebbing.

A quantity of dead fowls were lately seized at Lille, France, filled with English spun cotton, intended for the manufacture of laces.

The Belvidere Apollo says, but one indictment was found by the grand jury of Warren, at the late term of the county court, and that was against a man for stealing a Goose. The case was tried, but the petit jury, believing the goose to be a *gander*, acquitted the defendant.

The Fredericksburg Arena states, that Mrs. Anna Royal was last week presented as a *Nuisance* by the Grand Jury of Washington City!

In various parts of the United States, vast numbers of locusts have made their appearance; this is the case also in the interior of our own State.

The Western Carolinian remarks on the fact that a planter in Florida realised one thousand dollars from each hand employed in raising Sugar, "that it is a better business than our North Carolina Gold Mining Companies have yet done."

The Troy Register says:—"As an evidence of the present unparalleled scarcity of money, not only in our commercial cities, but in every part of the country, we learn from undoubted authority, that there are at present several canal boats loaded with lumber at Whitehall, which cannot come through the Champlain canal, for want of sufficient money to pay the canal tolls!"

The Albany Daily Advertiser mentions, that the son of Marshal Ney is at present in that city.

The steamboat Chief Justice Marshall was run foul of on Friday evening by a sloop, while on her passage from Albany to New York. The concussion was very great, and caused much confusion and alarm among the passengers. The wheel house was carried away, and the wheel considerably injured. The baggage house was also damaged.

According to the Boston Bulletin, resolutions against strong drink, in the native language of the Cherokees, are circulating among those Indians with success.

The number of strangers at the Saratoga Springs is constantly augmenting. The stages which arrive daily from the north, south, east, and west, are generally well filled: and every appearance indicates the speedy approach of the usual throng and bustle at this modern Bath in the summer months.

The brig Mars which sailed from Boston on Monday, carried out seventy bales of domestic cottons for the Calcutta market.

A Pittsburgh paper gives an account of an affray which took place on the 18th inst., between Wm. Hamilton and Charles Humphreys, carpenters, in which the former inflicted a wound on the latter, by striking him on the head with a stick, which he survived but a few hours.

The Providence Literary Subaltern of Friday, says—"Within the last ten days within the circle of ten adjacent miles, upwards of twenty-five hundred people have been suddenly and unexpectedly thrown out of employment, and the distress that such an event has produced, can be better imagined than described.

Rev. Enoch Burt, of Manchester, Conn. has constructed and put in operation a loom for weaving plaids, either by water or steam. It is said to be simple, and not likely to get out of order.

John Quincy Adams, late President of the United States, arrived at the patriarchal seat in Quincy, on Thursday evening, where he will spend the summer.

On Friday last, a boat laden with Lehigh Coal, passed from the Canal into the Delaware river, having started from Mauch Chunk, and passed along the whole line of the Canal. The Canal and all its works were found to be sound and substantial. In two weeks it is confidently expected that a large supply of Lehigh Coal will have found its way to this market.

Five vessels have arrived at Marblehead and two at Salem, within a few days, having an aggregate of 86,500 Codfish from the Banks. These BANKS are the most liberal in their discounts, and the least likely to fail of any in the world.

The Mayor of Washington has issued his proclamation, requiring the constables, and permitting others, to kill and bury all dogs running at large in that city.

On the night of the 18th inst. Wm. Shreeves, John Butler, and Hugh Ramsay, escaped from Westchester Jail. The first is white, the other two coloured men. The sheriff offers rewards for their apprehension.

Thirty-four drunken vagrants, says the New York Daily Advertiser, were brought before the police during the last week.

It is stated, in Prince's catalogue, that the filbert grows as well in our climate as the common native hazle nut. A single bush, in Mr. Prince's garden, produces half a bushel annually.

There have been shipped from the Port of Natchez 29,000 bales of Cotton. About 1500 yet remains on hand. The number of boats entered at that port during the past year, is 86.—The aggregate number of arrivals is 522.

The sloop America, has arrived at New York, from Kennebec River, with a cargo of *fresh Salmon.* The fish are packed in ice, and said to be in fine order.

The steamboat Huntress, on her way from Louisville to New Orleans, was struck by lightning, near Petit Gulf, and Miss M'Graw, a young lady, from Tennessee, was killed. Several of the passengers received a severe shock, but the boat was not materially injured.

The number of deaths at Natchez, for the year ending on the 31st December last, was *one hundred and three*—about 1 to 30 of the resident population.

The New-York City Inspector reports the deaths of 73 persons last week, viz. 20 men, 15 women, 20 boys, and 18 girls—30 were under two years of age.

The Mobile Register of the 3d inst. says, the 1st of June is come, and the business of the season may be said to be closed. Our wharves are now bare of shipping and of produce—the ranks of our population are thinned by departures; our city is beginning to wear the aspect of Sabbath, and silence to reign in our streets.

A New York paper states that the surviving sufferers by the late awful explosion of the steam frigate Fulton, are all considered out of danger.

The Ohio river at Wheeling, last Saturday, was about three feet above low water mark.

The brig Lochiel, of Liverpool, has been found in the river Nunez, Africa, with the captain, mate, and crew, all dead on board, under deck.

It being believed that more accidents have occurred on the Mississippi during the past year, than any other, since the commencement of the steam navigation of that river.

A writer in the last New-England Farmer, contradicts the statement, recently made in that paper, that the peach trees had suffered severely from Massachusetts to New-Jersey. It is stated, that on Long Island not a single tree has suffered in the least, and that the peach, nectarine and apricot trees are loaded with fruit.

One Fraser, who sued the Mayor and two Aldermen of New-York, for refusing him a license to sell liquor, was non-suited on Monday, his own counsel disclaiming the ground of malice.

About sixty buildings are said to have sprung up at Marietta, Pa. since the commencement of the canal between that town and Columbia.

Lebanon, Pa. on the afternoon of the 11th, was assailed by a terrific storm of wind and rain. A brick meeting-house, near the Union Canal Company's basin, was blown down. Trees were torn up, and several houses unroofed. A brick house, about a mile and a half from the town, was reported to have been beaten down.

Interments in the city of Baltimore during last week—males 22—females 27—total 49.—7 died of consumption—and 4 of measles.

A committee, appointed by the directors of the Middle District (N. Y.) Bank, report that its debts are $173,162—its means, $118,367 good, $107,553 doubtful; with a stock note for $225,500, due in June, 1832, and bad debts $54,203.

During the eight months ending with May 31, the exports from Savannah were 196,720 bales of cotton, 18,814 tierces of rice; the increase over the same period of last season being 76,774 bales, 5828 tierces.

Halifax papers to the 17th inst. have been received in Boston. The brig Catherine arrived there on the 12th, in 28 days from Lisbon. The captain reported that Portugal was in a dreadful state. Numbers were committed every day—there were about 2000 persons in prison—11 were executed on the day he sailed. Don Miguel was afraid to leave his palace without his guards.

The following is the amount of duties paid by the different Auctioneers of this City, during the last quarter:—

J. Jenings,	$7608 28
M. Gillingham,	7235 77
S. C. Ford,	6306 62
R. F. Allen,	6186 30
J. Higgincost,	6076 84
P. Graham,	5521 21
G. W. Richards,	2259 80
M. Thomas,	1217 19
T. B. Freeman,	174 07
J. B. Good,	188 63
Total	$39,124 93

On Sunday about noon, a fire broke out in the lumber yard of Messrs. C. & W. Maule, in Front near Noble street. The early attention and successful labours of the firemen, prevented any extensive ravage by the fire, though some considerable injury must have been sustained from the hurry in which piles of boards were overturned, in order to get at the fire beneath.—There is little doubt, we believe, that it was the work of an incendiary. It was mentioned to me, that the same premises were set on fire about four months since, nearly at the same time of day, and on Sunday.—*U. S. Gaz.*

THE MOORISH PRINCE.

We have seen (says the Journal of Commerce) a letter from Prince Abdulhi Rhahaman, lately a slave in Mississippi, dated Monrovia, Colony of Liberia, Africa, April 12th. He has ascertained that his relatives in Tromboo, are still the reigning family of the country; and is able, by means of travellers, to transmit or receive communications in the space of 15 days. "My brother," he says, "is the present King, having been enthroned three years since; and his magnificent and placid qualifications endear him to all his subjects." He expresses the deepest sympathy for his children, who are still in slavery in Mississippi, and says "their emancipation would be paramount to every other consideration."

FAILURE OF THE PAWTUCKET BANK.

The Pawtucket Rhode Island Chronicle contains an advertisement of a committee of the Directors appointed to examine the affairs of the Pawtucket Bank, who reported "the suspension of specie payments has been rendered unavoidable by the uncommon pecuniary embarrassments which press so heavily on this community, and the failure of some of their heaviest manufacturers, most of whose were largely connected with the institution. They confidently state their belief that the redemption of the bills of the Bank will be resumed in a few days, and continued as fast as collections can be made. The public may be assured that every liability of the Bank will be ultimately paid, and that the stock of the Bank is *permanently* secured by collateral securities and preferments in the assignments, from the principal debtors to the Bank."

Ballard, the kidnapper, who some time since, under false pretences, carried off a black boy in the vicinity of Circleville, stole another at Jackson, and proceeded down the Ohio river and sold them to some unrelenting slave holder.—He has been pursued and overtaken, and one of the boys recovered. The money he had received for him was returned to the purchaser. The other boy has not yet been heard from. We have not learned that any measures have been taken to bring the villain to justice.—*Mansfield (Ohio) Gazette.*

A black snake was recently killed while *eating* another *snake* of the *water* species; the length of which was one foot and a half, whilst that of the former was four feet seven inches.—The larger serpent had swallowed (head foremost) the better half of his victim, and would, it is supposed, have gone "the whole hog," had not some mischievous biped nabbed him.—*Cambridge Ohio Chron.*

Baton Rouge, May 23.—Notwithstanding the incessant rains, the river Mississippi keeps falling, and, it is generally supposed, will not rise again this year. The cotton crops begin to suffer from the wet, and the planters are of opinion that in its present state, the influence of the rays of the sun immediately after the rain will prove very destructive. It has been also observed that in rainy summers the rot made great havock. This is far from being an encouraging prospect for those of our inhabitants who persevere in the cultivation of cotton.

Augusta, (Geo.) June 11.—The Locusts, which are numerous in the swamp and the oak-woods in this vicinity, are destroying the leaves of the fruit and forest trees in some part of the country. They have not yet attacked the growing crop. They are so numerous in the swamps below this city, that a respectable planter told us the other day that his hogs were getting fat on them. They are small, but little larger than the large horse-fly, and make a noise like the tree frog.

ORANGES.—This excellent fruit finds a congenial soil in the territory of Florida. It is computed that upwards of fifteen hundred thousand oranges are gathered every year at St. Augustine. Many of the trees, (says Mr. White, the Florida delegate in Congress,) bearing 4000 oranges, are believed to be 120 years old. The lemon, citron, lime and olive, thrive equally well.

Extract of a letter from a respectable citizen of North Carolina:—"Allow me to add that the mineral wealth of our State is just beginning to be developed. Great quantities are daily found in Burke, in the alluvial deposit; and recently, very rich veins have been struck upon in this, (Rowan) county. In Wilkes, Rutherford, and Surry, it has lately been discovered in such quantities, as to warrant the erection of machinery. We are going on with machinery in this, Cabarrus, and Davidson counties. In Mecklenburg, machinery is very extensively in operation, driven by steam, water, and horse power. The water power is preferable, where it can be had conveniently; and steam next. Horse machines are put in operation with the least expense at the first instance; but attending expense afterwards is greater than either steam or water, in consequence of its either breaking down or killing the poor animals so soon. Some use pounders, others stone grinders, similar to mill stones, the latter are preferable; but a Mr. Folger, who has been engaged in the South American mines, has a patent for using them, and asks $500 for a single right: this deters many from using them—and induces the adoption of divers *contrivances* for pulverizing the ore. Where the stones are used, ore is considered worth working when it yields 1 dwt. per bushel; but in many instances ore has yielded 75 dwts. to the bushel: this is, however, considered very rich; for 2 run of stones, with four or six old blind horses, will grind 50 to 75 bushels per day. There is a good deal of excitement on the subject. Every owner of land is in good heart, and holds his hitherto sterile acres, which were not considered worth the taxes, at a high rate."

In Greensville county, Va. about a twelve month since, two gentlemen laid a wager, who could in the course of one year, kill the greatest number of crows. They each chose 10 huntsmen to assist them. On Saturday, 6th inst. they met, and judges being appointed, the count was made, when it appeared according to the Petersburgh *Old Dominion*, that one gentleman produced 2387, the other 2168, making a total of 4555 crow scalps. The country it is said is almost crowless, an advantage which cannot be appreciated, until the fact is known that every farmer thereabouts keeps one or more of his hands employed solely in driving off these troublesome birds.

In the northern part of the state of New York great mischief has been done to the Indian corn this season, by the wild pigeons which flock in those regions in immense numbers. They attack the corn-fields, pull up, or scratch up the young stalks and eat the kernel at the root. It is stated by a gentleman whose fields have been ravaged in this way, that he believed at least a hundred acres of young corn have been destroyed in Saratoga county. They also make great havoc among the oats.

John Keck, of Wilkesbarre, stopped into the house of his son Henry, on Wednesday last; and, as was not unusual, a quarrel ensued between the father and son, in which the former struck the latter with a hoe, cutting him badly in the forehead—upon which the latter said he would shoot any man that would strike him with a hoe, and the son seized a gun and shot his FATHER dead upon the spot, —*Rum.*

On the 9th inst. a man who had been at work in Hadley, Mass. about two weeks, was drowned in the Connecticut, near Goodman's Ferry. He went into the river in a drunken state, and after swimming some rods sunk in deep water. The body was not discovered until the 12th, when it was found floating, about three miles below, at Hockanum meadow. A coroner's inquest was held, and the verdict of the jury was, "that he was drowned in attempting to swim across Connecticut river, being in a state of intoxication." He called his name William George, and said he was from Royalton, Vermont. N. W. Pierce was written in his pocket-book.

On the 12th inst. Mr. Seth Haskins, of Sweden, and formerly of Lebanon, Madison county, N. Y., aged 18, was drowned in the canal in Brockport. He is supposed to have lost his life in attempting to dive, but falling prostrate on the surface of the water, he sunk, apparently breathless, to the bottom, without an effort or struggle. Every exertion was made to rescue him, but the water being about twelve feet deep, all efforts were unavailing until the vital spark had fled.

In Southbridge, Mass. on the 2d inst. Miss Asenath M. Townsley, aged 19, was killed in the following distressing manner. She was at work in the carding room at the Columbian Factory; an upright shaft was revolving at the velocity of 95 revolutions per minute, against which she very incautiously stood leaning back, with her hands behind her. Her clothes caught and wound round the shaft. From the strength of her clothes in a few seconds she began to revolve with the shaft; her head and shoulders not being confined to the shaft, were made to describe a circle of three or four feet in diameter; within which stood posts and machinery, at every revolution coming in contact with her head. The mill was stopped, but not in time to prevent the accident. She survived but 34 hours, remaining senseless the whole time.

An inquest was held on Sunday last, by John Colvill, Esq., on the body of a new-born female infant. It appeared from the testimony of those who were examined, that the child had been discovered early in the morning, in a pine box at the door of a house, corner of Broome and Orchard streets. The physician who examined the body, gave it as his opinion, that the child had lived after its birth, and that it came to its death from exposure, either by its inhuman mother or some other person. The Jury returned a verdict of "Found dead." Considerable exertions have been made to ascertain the authors of the deed, but without success.

A few days ago a child was found in Hudson street under similar circumstances.—*N. Y. Pap.*

NATURAL PHENOMENON.

In the Memoirs of the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburgh, it is stated that in the district of Gori, in Russia, at the foot of the Ossentia mountains, there is a hill, on the stony surface of which the humidity that exudes from the rock, in summer and in fine weather, is converted into ice of a thickness proportionate to the heat of the sun! This ice disappears in the night or during cloudy weather, so completely, that the rock is scarcely damp. The water obtained from this ice, when melted, appears upon analysis to contain only a very small quantity of lime, and not any other foreign matter.

UPPER CANADA.

Collins, of the "Canadian Freeman," gives some curious anecdotes in illustration of the ignorance, &c. of the Canadian magistracy, or at least of the sycophants appointed to office by the late Lt. Gov. Maitland. Having a suit pending, he says, "we applied to a magistrate for a summons for a witness, and having no printed forms, it took him from 10 o'clock in the morning till the afternoon to make it out, and even then, there was not a word of it right from beginning to end. Instead of summoning the witness to appear "on behalf of the plaintiff," he summoned him to appear "*in half the plaintiff.*" On reading this document and making some objections to the wording and spelling of it, the old magistrate gave us an apology for his bad spelling, that we can *never forget*—namely, that he had *sprained his shoulder* some twenty years ago, and never could write or spell properly afterwards. The bridges, even in the vicinity of York, are in the most shameful and dangerous condition. The last Freeman says—"In order to save the lives of the people, some virtuous person set fire to that awful trap, the Don Bridge, and people and cattle are now obliged to swim their way into the Metropolis of Upper Canada.

The Post.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1829.

Our next No. will appear on Friday, July 3.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The continuation of *The Vendue* is an interesting as the commencement. We look with some anxiety for its conclusion.

The Stranger is an excellent story, well told. The writer has our thanks.

M. to Miss M. F. wont do for publication, though we have no doubt it would be very gratifying to the young lady addressed.

We acknowledge the receipt of two communications from the "Philological Institute" at Pittsburgh. They shall receive early attention.

Will, the Scribe, is one of our favourites.—We like his humour and admire his talents.

Soda Water is a pleasant article.

The Quilting we cannot understand.

Fullerton is rather imperfect, but evinces some talent. He had better persevere.

We take pleasure in complying with the request of Senex. *To Melancholy*, is an article worthy of his pen.

J. H. H. is on file for publication.

J. W. M. whines too much. We dont like such very pathetic swains.

INSOLVENTS.

The Court of Common Pleas, for the city and county of Philadelphia, is busily employed in disposing of the Insolvent cases for June Term. The number of applicants for the Benefit of the Insolvent Laws at the present session is very considerable, and the proportion of opposed cases greater than usually happens.

Of this latter circumstance we are heartily glad. We would not be understood as intimating any wish that the really honest debtor, who, by reason of misfortune, has been reduced to the necessity of appealing to these Laws for protection, should meet with difficulty in his application, but we do desire earnestly that all doubtful cases may be thoroughly investigated and their merits shown, before the claims of the petitioners are admitted. In too many instances, we fear, the Insolvent Laws have been made a vehicle, by designing and dishonest men, for the accomplishment of fraudulent purposes, and the laxity of creditors in offering opposition, has considerably increased the facilities they have enjoyed in effecting their ends. When the applicant is unopposed, the Court, of course, presumes that every thing is fair; and if the petition and other matters of form be regular and correct, a discharge is invariably granted.—

Where, however, the creditors mark their opposition, an enquiry into all the circumstances connected with the insolvency of the applicant is made, and his honesty or dishonesty fairly tested; and should the Court discover any thing of fraud in his conduct, his petition will be rejected, and an opportunity thus afforded to the creditors to make another effort to recover what is due to them. Creditors are too apt to imagine that the Insolvent Laws and the practice under them are so loose that opposition must, in most cases, prove fruitless. Such is not the fact.—The Laws are wisely framed, both for the security of debtor and creditor, and wherever the latter presumes fraud in the former, he has the means of ascertaining, so far, at least, as the sanction of an oath can assist him, whether his suspicions are well founded. The applicant is made a witness, and all questions touching his insolvency he is bound to answer. Hardened delinquents, it is true, will not hesitate to swear falsely, to extricate themselves from embarrassments; but the proportionate number of these is small, and in most cases the truth may, to a certain extent, be gathered from the lips of the petitioner himself. The creditor is also a competent witness, and if there be any circumstances within his knowledge, tending to establish fraud or dishonesty in the applicant, it is an easy matter for him to exhibit them in proof. Nor will the Court be found backward in assisting these investigations after the truth. The Judges look with suspicion upon all who appear before them as applicants for the benefit of these Laws, and all the facts which are elicited in the course of the examination are carefully noted and considered before the decision is made. Indeed, no Court can be found in which more painful attention is bestowed upon the matters regularly submitted for enquiry, than the Insolvents' Court invariably give to all contested cases.

How much better would it be, that in all cases of a doubtful or suspicious character, creditors should have the facts fairly elicited by opposition, than to sit quietly down and lose their money without an effort to recover it. If such a practice were more generally pursued, and hereafter we think, from present indications, it will be, creditors in fewer instances would be demanded of their rights,—honest and unfortunate debtors would not be confounded with the fraudulent and profligate, and the Laws themselves would be relieved from much of the odium which now attaches to them. The number of applicants, too, we are persuaded, would be lessened, if greater strictness on the part of creditors were adopted, for men would then find "going through the mill," as they jocularly term it, a more unpleasant and arduous operation than it has hitherto proved to many of them.

JOSEPH STEPHANINI.

This young Greek is now in Philadelphia.—We have seen and conversed with him, and examined several of his references, which are highly satisfactory. His appearance is prepossessing—his manners urbane and gentlemanly, and his conversation is marked by good sense and discretion. The work he proposes to publish, will be ready for the press in a few days, and will be issued sometime in the course of the summer. As the avails of this publication are to be devoted to the noblest purposes, we are sure the humane and liberal will render every assistance in their power to bestow. Subscriptions received at this office, where proposals may be seen.

The subjoined extract from the N. Y. E. Post, will give a faint out line of the sufferings he has endured, and the objects he wishes to accomplish:—"The singular history of this young gentleman is already known to many of our citizens. He was born in the city of Arta, in Romelia, and was the son of a wealthy and enterprising merchant. At the commencement of the Greek revolution, his family resided at Patras, in the Morea. To an unsuccessful attempt of the Greeks to expel the Turkish garrison from that city, a most ferocious and horrid massacre ensued, of the inhabitants, and many of those who escaped the sword were sold to slavery—among the latter was young Stephanini—his family escaped. At the capture of Missolonghi his father was butchered by the bloody and remorseless victors, and the rest of his family, consisting of a mother, two brothers and two sisters, were separated from each other and dragged into Turkish slavery. From a state of bondage the most miserable and revolting, which he endured for almost five years, he at length escaped, and has been for some time past in this country, endeavoring to obtain means by his own exertions, to procure the liberation of his unfortunate and suffering relatives. With this commendable view he has recently visited Charleston, S. C. where, at the suggestion of his friends, he has published a narrative of his life and captivity.—This has been encouraged by the generous citizens of Charleston with a liberal subscription. The first edition being small, the proceeds thereof have been inadequate to the completion of his object, and he is now advised to publish another in this city. The facts he states are so well authenticated as to preclude the possibility of imposition; and it is confidently hoped by his friends that his exertions to effect his laudable object, may meet with corresponding encouragement from the friends of Greece, of liberty and of humanity, by a liberal subscription to his little volume." [A subscription paper is left at the office of the Saturday Evening Post.]

Extract of a letter, dated St. Louis, Missouri, May 25. This place is considerably improved since I was last here; many large and beautiful buildings have been erected since then, and numerous others are now erecting. Business of all kinds is in a very flourishing condition. I have made some inquiry in regard to the rent of houses, and find it almost double what it is in Baltimore. Every house in the place is filled, I am told, and some even with more persons than properly should be in them; they cannot find lodging elsewhere. Lots on Main-street 30 by 60 feet in size, sell at from 5 to 10,000 dollars a piece. Indeed I cannot see any situation here, in which the possessors are not doing well.—Yesterday, riding to a little town 6 miles distant from the city, I passed from 25 to 30 Indians, fresh from the uncivilized regions, on horse-back, in squads, with furs and other peltry for trading. This I find almost daily occurring; they ride into a large yard attached to the American Fur Company Establishment in this place, unload their peltry and soon make an exchange with the company; they never remain more than a day or two in the place. The horses which they ride on, are little shaggy ill-formed ponies, but capable of undergoing the greatest fatigue and hardships; when mounted on one of these ponies, surrounded by bundles of furs, the whole presents the appearance of some new and singular looking animal. They would ride out of the road some distance before coming up to us, and in passing, never turn to look, or show the least apparent knowledge of a stranger being near. I noticed that the ponies on which squaws were mounted, had to carry the greatest quantity of furs; indeed many of the men did not carry any on their animals; those I passed were of the Pawnee tribe.

Since General Ashley, the celebrated fur trader has retired from the business, no considerable expeditions have been undertaken; still the trade is carried on as extensively as heretofore, but is differently conducted. General A. amassed a considerable fortune by the business, married a year or two ago, a charming young lady, and now resides within sight of the city, upon a splendid estate, and lives in princely style; he appears, however, unable or unwilling to relinquish his old habits and amusements, and accordingly indulges almost daily in the exercise of the chase. I met him yesterday returning from a deer chase, dressed in hunter's fashion, with an old rifle upon his shoulder, followed by a large pack of hounds. Governor Clark resides in this city, lives in handsome style, and entertains much company; he has attached to his house a very interesting and extensive collection of Indian curiosities, which are freely exhibited to all; the collection has been made at his own expense, and is the work of much time and trouble. The public are greatly indebted to him for his perseverance in rescuing so many interesting articles from destruction and oblivion. The Indians, with whom he has great intercourse on account of his official situation, entitle him their Good Father—a designation not inferior to "Great Father," which they bestow upon the President. He makes a praiseworthy use of the confidence which they repose in him, by settling their disputes, both of a private as well as a public nature; there are parties frequently despatched sometimes from a distance of 1000 miles, to obtain the advice of their father, Governor Clark. His opinion is generally respected, and seldom fails to settle the subject of difference.

Late and Important from Havana.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The brig Panther, Captain Wise, arrived yesterday in 10 days from Havana. We learn from the passengers that an expedition was fitting out at that place, consisting of two 74s, three frigates, and several brigs and schooners. Two sebrs. were also fitting out at Matanzas. The American ship Bingham, of Philadelphia, and brig Chilion, had been chartered for conveying troops, and the captains of other vessels were making proposals to the same effect. It was said, and generally believed, that the expedition was directed against Mexico, and that the landing would be made at Campeachy, with 8000 men, the inhabitants of that place being considered friendly to the Spanish government. The troops would then entrench themselves, and await the 20,000 men who were shortly expected from Old Spain. Thus it appears that the projected invasion of Mexico, which has been rumored for many months, is likely to be seriously undertaken.

We also learn that the order imposing an extra duty of $5 per barrel on Am. flour, although put in force on the 1st inst. was not issued until the 3d. Several Americans were sold between these dates, which the agents or owners expected would escape the extra duty, but they found themselves disappointed, and in consequence were subject to serious losses.

Three days before the Panther left, the U. S. ship Hornet sailed on a cruise. All well.

About a week previous, the Spanish government schr. Habanerina arrived in port, having fallen in with a piratical boat off the Colorados, the men of which endeavored to make their escape. The H. then fired upon her, and out of 14 men on board, 13 were killed. The other was taken prisoner and brought to Havana. On board the boat was a chest, labeled Medicine chest, in English on the lid, and on being opened was found to contain cartridges for small arms.

The brig Beaver, had just arrived from Mexico, with a cargo of expelled Spaniards and their effects.

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

Received at this Office.

According to the latest accounts from LISBON, no change has taken place there. The expedition for TERCEIRA sailed on the 6th. An allusion to Don MIGUEL, in a debate in the FRENCH CHAMBER of DEPUTIES, on the 16th, occasioned a curious scene. M. LABBEY DE POMPIERES, after complaining that 7000 francs had been paid for transporting a lion from AFRICA to PARIS, expressed his indignation at finding double that sum charged in the national accounts, for sending to PORTUGAL a "hiped monster" still more dangerous. The report proceeds:—

"Sudden explosion on the right side—long interruption.

"On the left.—'Yes, yes, more dangerous and far less generous.'

"On the right.—'Order, order, order.'

"On the left.—'And legitimacy! what do you think of that?'

"On the right.—'It is infamous.'

"On the left.—'How, then, would you wish him called?'

"One voice.—'Is it the word *hiped* which hurts these gentlemen?'

"M. DUVERGIER (with warmth.)—'Order, order.'

"On the left.—'Repeat, repeat the expression.'

"On the right (with more vehemence.)—'No, no; order, order.'

"On the left.—'What tenderness for an usurper!'

"A solitary voice.—'It is DON MIGUEL who ought to be called to order.'

"M. de MARTIGNAC turns smiling towards the right side.

"On the right.—'Mr. President, do call the Speaker to order.'

"The President to the orator.—'Go on, Sir.'

"On the left.—"Yes, repeat the expression, and proceed.'"

The Speaker, who all this time had continued in silent amazement at the tumult which his words had excited, obeyed the President, and kept on in the "even tenour" of his financial criticism.

From the Gazette de France, May 20.

"PARIS, May 19.—Letters from the frontiers of Moldavia, of the 2d of May, contain the following particulars:—'We learn by letters from Jassy, that Count Diebitsch, the General-in-Chief, is seriously ill, but that, notwithstanding, the operations of the army, the command of which has been given to another General, whose name is not mentioned, are not paralyzed by this event. There is also a report that a new levy of recruits will be ordered in the Russian empire, in the proportion of eight men to 500 souls, which will increase the army in the field by 100,000 men.'

"Letters from Rome of the 7th of May, mention the arrival in that city of Mr. Gordon, who immediately proceeded on his journey to Naples, to embark for Constantinople.

PARIS, May 19.—There is now in the roads of Marseilles a frigate built by order of Mehemet Ali. Nothing, it is said, can be more rich and magnificent than this vessel, which will cost the Pacha 1,600,000 francs. It contains a suite of splendid apartments, furnished with that magnificence and oriental effeminacy which would perfume even the tar.

All the accounts from Greece announce that Missolonghi must soon fall. The Greeks intend to blow up all the works of the fortresses they may take in Livadia, to prevent any reaction on the part of the Turks. Of 5,500 French, who will remain in the Morea, one battalion will be in garrison at Patras; the remainder in Navarin and Modon.

Accounts from Terceira say that the garrison of that Island is composed of 3,500 men, and that perfect tranquility prevails there. No fears are entertained of an attack by Don Miguel, and the fortifications are in the best state of defence. A merchant ship had arrived from Portugal, with several Portuguese emigrants, among whom were some naval officers.

The last new periodical set on foot in London, is the *Court Journal*, published weekly by Mr. COLBURN. The editor promises to furnish a great variety of such matter as the title would lead us to expect. Among other subjects are—Beauties of the Court of George the Fourth, Anecdotes of the FRENCH and ENGLISH Courts, Club-House Conversations, Oracles on Dress, Sketches from Saint Stephens, Female characters from the Life, Diary of a Modiste, &c. &c. Three editions of the first number are said to have been bought up immediately; probably for the sake of an article on his Majesty's drawing-room, an extract from which may serve as a fair specimen:—"His Majesty was in excellent looks; and the succession of bright visions passing before him, fully explained his frequent use of the *lorgnette*. Among the beauties of the day,—however difficult to particularize—we cannot but notice the exquisite loveliness of that virgin queen, Lady Ann Brudenell:—the living image of

"A lady-lily looking gently down!"

the beautiful modification of the Paget line of countenance, as exhibited by Miss Bayley, and Lady Caroline Stewart; the faultless *recherche* of Lady Londonderry's dress and her blaze of jewels,—and the splendour of the Falcon in brilliants, officially worn by the Duchess of St. Albans, as wife to the hereditary High Falconer of England. Lady Verulam, who appears to have been formed as a model for the display of

"The robes of high habitual state,"

looked majestically beautiful;—Mrs. Arbuthnot united an equal degree of dignity, with a more than equal proportion of personal loveliness; Lady Jersey, was, as ever, *la plus distinguee des distinguees;*—Mrs. Peel, bright as a May-morning,—and Lady Mountcharles, brilliant as a dark and star-light night. To these established claimants of the cestus were opposed the opening smiles of the graceful Lady Emily Cowper, of Lady Mary Bouverie, of that Euphrosyne, Sylvia Doyle, and of the young daughters of the Duchess of Rutland, who in some degree recal the air of their late lovely mother. The pretensions of foreign beauty were maintained by Princess Lieven, graceful as a Persian lilac, —and Princess Esterhazy, glowing as a damask rose."

Few departments in any of the London papers are more ably conducted than the oracular column which BELL'S *Life in London* devotes to the edification of enquiring correspondents. With what awe must readers look to him who can pour forth weekly a stream of knowledge, of which we here offer a scanty specimen, dipped out at random. One question only seems to have been referred to higher authority.

Tossing Newmarket fashion means the single toss. There are no heats run at Newmarket.

We never heard of a horse 21 hands high.

The last General Election took place in the summer of 1826.

The Catholic Relief Bill did go "through" the House of Lords; such is the common expression used to indicate a bill passing in either House.

Mr. O'Connell is "actually" a member of the House of Commons.

A greyhound is fleeter than a horse.

London, from the shade which the sides of its streets alternately afford, as well as from the currents of air produced by the intersection of its avenues, may be considered as cooler than the open country, where no such advantage exists to mitigate the fervid rays of the sun.

The men of Wiltshire are called "Moonrakers."

Blackwall is lower down the Thames than Greenwich Hospital.

We do not consider large whiskers a criterion of strength or weakness. The dandies of the present day "cultivate" their whiskers to a ridiculous growth, but we are far from considering them strong men. We have known many men without whiskers at all, much stronger than those with their mugs adorned like that of a Jewish Rabbi.

What sum did Mr. Chifney win by his horse Zinganee winning the Claret Stakes?—*** 500*l.*

Can a woman, by her own will, leave her husband for seven, twelve, or eighteen years, and having had no communication with him during that period, return and claim a maintenance from him?—*** She can.

The yeoman ought to fight; if he does not, he is no longer a fit associate for soldiers.

At whist, the opponents of the dealer have a right to shuffle the cards before him.

Is a gentleman, whose addresses have been accepted by a young lady and her friends, considered as acting dishonorably if he discontinues the intimacy, when he discovers that she is not likely to prove what he had previously anticipated?—*** We think not; unless he has suffered matters to go too far, and given a pledge of marriage.

The small-clothes question must be sent to the tailor.

A states to B that he has that morning paid his subscription of two guineas, upon which B bets A that he (A) has not paid his two guineas, and claims the wager on the score that A paid two sovereigns and two shillings, and not two guineas. Does B win this wager by any other means than that of a quibble?—*** B does not win it at all; he loses.

In the question from a Cantab, C loses, and ought to pay both the bet and the forfeit, or be "assisted" out of all the rooms he enters.

To-morrow "will be," and not "is" Sunday, is the correct expression.

The American horse, Ratler, is of American breed, though from an English stock—he is a Membrino colt. Tom Thumb is an Indian horse.

EXTRAORDINARY CAPTURE OF A SLAVE SHIP, BY A MERCHANTMAN.

LONDON, May 22.—Yesterday an inquiry of an extremely novel kind took place at the Thames police office, before Mr. Ballantine and Captain Richbell, in the examination of five Spaniards, charged with being the crew of a slave ship, captured on the coast of Africa, under circumstances of extreme interest and peculiarity. The prisoners are named Jose Hamon Disonta, the mate, Bartholomew Solito, Francisco Fernando, Michael Robert, and Jasper Carrides, seamen. They are a squalid, miserable-looking set.

At the request of the Magistrates, Mr. W. Clark, the landlord of the Black Boy, attended as interpreter.

Capt. Cook, late of the Cambrian, and Capt. Heazn, attended to identify the prisoners as part of the crew of a similar schooner to that in which they were captured, who had plundered the vessels they commanded; but the captains could not identify any of the prisoners.

Capt. William Leader, master of the Seppings, now in the River, from the Isle of France, being desired by the Magistrates to detail the capture of the prisoners, stated that on the 11th of April last, about 7 A. M., he saw a schooner bearing down upon him: he was steering N. W., and the schooner was full East: considering from her very suspicious appearance that she was a pirate, he prepared for defence. At about ten o'clock the schooner bore down under his lee quarter, and hoisted signals of distress. He was hailed by her: the person so hailing spoke tolerably good English, and requested assistance. He had then his main topsail to the mast and waited for her. The person who hailed said, "We are distressed, the master is dead, and unless you assist us we shall be starved." He asked them with what they were laden, and was answered with slaves, and they all wanted the common necessaries of life. He sent his chief mate, surgeon, and some men on board, but did not go himself, as he had to soothe the fears of his female passengers, who imagined the schooner was a pirate. The schooner passed close under his lee quarter, and he saw several Africans stark naked at the pumps, and also the heads of a number of others below the hatchways, calling out for mercy and relief. He learned that she then had 149 slaves, men, women, and children on board, all huddled together, and the only provisions was about 1000 yams, which could not have been sufficient for many days.—The master and a great many slaves had died, and the crew had determined upon making for the land on the African coast, but the mate or the men did not know where they were, or even their reckoning, and were steering perfectly by chance. He put his chief mate, and some men on board her, with plenty of provisions, and dispatched her with the slaves and nine of the crew to Barbadoes, which might be about ten days' sail from where he fell in with her.

Mr. Ballantine asked the witness a variety of questions, in answer to which he said the schooner was in a leaky state; the mate told him it was their intention, if they had not fallen in with any ship, *to throw the slaves overboard that day*, as the victuals were not enough for a two days' supply. The man who spoke English was a Spaniard. The schooner was about 90 or 100 tons burthen. The mate said, the *Governor of Cuba was chief owner*, and had shipped six hundred dollars to pay for the slaves.

SOUTH AMERICAN AND MEXICAN LOANS.

The following is a list of the principal South American and Mexican loans, made in London a few years ago. It shows not only the nominal capital, but the rate of the original contract, and the sum paid by the first purchasers of the stock, together with the present nominal value.

	Capital.	Cost price.	Actual loan.	Pre. price.	Amount of pres. value.
B. Ayres,	£1,000,000	80	800,000	34	340,000
Chili,	1,200,000	70	830,000	21	242,000
Columbia,	2,000,000	84	1,680,000	15	300,000
Do. in 1824,	4,750,000	68½	4,203,750	15	712,500
Mexico,	3,200,000	58	1,856,000	16½	528,000
Do. in 1825,	3,200,000	90	2,880,000	20½	640,000
Peru,	450,000	88	396,000	13	58,500
Do. in 1824,	750,000	82	615,000	13	97,500
	£16,550,000		13,270,150		2,928,500

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

In a new table recently published by the indefatigable M. Balbi, entitled the French Monarchy compared with the other principal States of the Globe, are given the following curious comparative calculations:

PROPORTION OF REVENUE TO POPULATION.

	Every Inhabitant	
Great Britain,	£2	12 0
France,	1	4 1
Netherlands,	1	0 9
Prussia,	0	13 7
United States,	0	9 7
Austria,	0	8 11
Russia	0	4 5½

PROPORTION OF ARMY TO POPULATION.

Russia, 1 soldier to	67	Inhabitants.
Prussia,	99	
Austria,	118	
France,	136	
Netherlands,	142	
Great Britain,	226	
United States,	1977	

PROPORTION OF DEBT TO POPULATION.

	Every Inhabitant	
Great Britain,	£54	15 2½
Netherlands,	25	12 0
France,	5	16 0
Austria,	1	16 0
United States,	1	7 2½
Prussia,	1	3 2½
Russia,	0	10 9½

PROPORTION OF THE FLEET TO POPULATION.

Vessels of the Line and Frigates.		
Gt. Britain, 1 to	82,970	Inhabitants.
Sweden and Norway,	154,640	
Netherlands,	170,555	
France,	230,860	
United States,	316,000	
Russia,	676,350	
Austria,	2,949,004	

PROPORTION OF REPRESENTATION TO POPULATION.

				Inhabitants.
Norway has	75	deputies, or 1	to every	14,000
Great Britain,	658	do. or 1	do.	35,456
The Netherlands,	110	do. or 1	do.	55,865
The United States,	187	do. or 1	do.	60,729
France,	430	do. or 1	do.	74,418

The store of Messrs. P. & A. Rovoudt, No. 164 north Third street, below Vine, was entered at a back window, on Thursday night, by some villians, who forced open a desk, took thence a pocket book, containing a number of notes and due bills not negotiable, and filched also about ten dollars in silver.

The Legislature of Rhode Island met at Newport on Tuesday. The first act of this body was to appoint a committee to investigate the concerns of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank at Pawtucket.

Our horizon has three times this summer been visited by the Aurora Borealis. One of considerable brightness was observed on Wednesday evening.

A CARD.

MR. WARREN respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that his BENEFIT at the WALNUT STREET THEATRE, will take place THIS EVENING, June 27th, 1829, when will be performed Sheridan's celebrated COMEDY of the RIVALS; or, a Trip to BATH, the part of MRS. MALAPROP, by MRS. FRANCIS, who has kindly volunteered her services, for that night only. Other entertainments will be expressed in the bills of the day. june 25—2t

FARE REDUCED TO 25 CENTS

To Burlington, Bristol or Bordentown.

THE STEAMBOAT Philadelphia, Capt. Z. W. Kellum, leaves Arch street wharf every morning, at 7 o'clock, for the above named places, returning the same afternoon.

Fare up or down,.....25 cents.
Fare to Trenton, up or down,.....75 cents.
Fare to New York,.....$2

june 27—tf

SUMMER BOARDING.

THE Subscriber announces to his friends and the public, that the COLUMBUS TAVERN, 3 miles from the Permanent Bridge, on the Lancaster Turnpike, is again prepared for the reception of SUMMER BOARDERS. The situation is known to be pleasant and healthy; the Bar is furnished with the choicest of liquors; the table will be spread with the best the market and season will afford, and no exertions shall be wanting on his part to render this retreat pleasant and agreeable. WM. SHELDRAKE.

Blockley, June 24, 1829. june 27—3t*

BATHING CAPS.

MARY SNYDER, No. 113 Chesnut street, second door above the Post Office, has just received an assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BATHING CAPS. The shapes are well calculated for the purpose. june 27—tf

REFINED FAMILY SUGARS.

A QUANTITY OF REFINED WHITE and BROWN SUGARS of superior qualities, suitable for the use of Families and Tavern Keepers, can constantly be had at the STEAM SUGAR HOUSE, No. 25 Vine street, between Second and Third. june 27—2m

REMOVAL.

BENJAMIN ROGERS

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has removed his Copperplate Printing Office from No. 5 to No. 20 Library street, opposite to the Bank of the United States. june 27—3t*

STRAYED OR STOLEN

From the premises of the Subscriber, in Bristol Township, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 8th ult., a BAY HORSE, about twelve years old, some white on his forehead, about fifteen hands high, good to work in any kind of harness, and shod before. A reward of ten dollars will be given for the horse, or twenty for the horse and thief, if stolen, and all reasonable charges to any person who will return him or them to the Subscriber, in Milestown.

june 27—3t* ELIZABETH KULP.

PRIZES!

THE following Capital Prizes have all been sold by BIDDLE & Co., Lottery and Exchange Brokers, No. 23 Chesnut street, since the 2d of March, 1829, and most of them in the Union Canal Lottery, viz:

1 of	$15,000	1 of	$1,894
2	10,000	3	1,000
1	6,000	1	600
1	5,835	4	5 0
1	4,010	6	400
1	3,000	3	250
1	2,500	10	200
1	2,000	25	100

Together with numerous others, of less denominations.

Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 7, will be drawn in this city, on Friday, the 3d day of July, at four o'clock, P. M. Tickets and Shares may be had of B. & Co. on the best terms. june 27—1t

WHITE, YELLOW & BLACK NAVARINO HATS.

JUST received and for sale, by wholesale or retail, at No. 64 North Second street, above Arch. june 20—4t

ALMANACK.

1829. JUNE.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
27 SATURDAY,...	4 35	7 25	11 10	
28 SUNDAY,.....	4 35	7 25	0 11	
29 MONDAY,.....	4 35	7 25	0 55	
30 TUESDAY,....	4 36	7 24	1 37	
1 WEDNESDAY,..	4 36	7 24	2 18	
2 THURSDAY,....	4 36	7 24	2 54	
3 FRIDAY,.....	4 37	7 23	3 26	

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 11th instant, by the Reverend William H. Maxwell, Mr. JOHN S. EISENBREY, to Miss SARAH LINKY, all of the Northern Liberties.

On Tuesday, the 23d inst. by the Rev. William R. Maxwell, Mr. JOHN CROUT, to Miss MARGARET KLINE, all of the Northern Liberties.

On Thursday evening, the 25th inst. by the Rev. E. Cushman, Mr. CHARLES THUM, of this city, to Miss SARAH ANN, daughter of Mr. Enoch Cummings, of the Northern Liberties.

On the 24th inst. at Friends' Meeting House, in Cherry street, JOHN TOWNSEND, to MARY FISH, both of this city.

On the 23d inst. of a short illness, Mr. WILLIAM WINTER, Sen. aged 66 years.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. Joseph Sanford, the Rev. PETER HASSINGER, of Waterford, Pa. to Miss ANN STUART HYDE, of this city.

On Thursday, the 18th inst. by the Rev. George C. Potts, Mr. DAVID GLASS, to Miss SARAH ANN, daughter of William Earr, all of Southwark.

On the 18th inst. by the Rev. W. Mann, Mr. WILLIAM REED, to Miss CHARLOTTE MERVINE, all of this place.

On Thursday, the 11th inst. by the Rev. P. Wolle, Mr. JOSEPH CAREL, of Bucks county, to Miss ANN GILL, of this city.

At Pomona Grove, Germantown, on Tuesday, the 23d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Rodney, GEORGE B. RODNEY, Esq., of Newcastle, Delaware, to Miss MARY JANE, daughter of James S. Duval, Esq.

On the 23d inst. by the Rev. Samuel Cooper, DANIEL J. DESMOND, Counsellor at Law, to Miss PENINAH BURE, daughter of the late Honorable Christopher Blyden, of St. Martin, French Division.

At Columbia, South Carolina, on the 27th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Converse, the Hon. GEORGE McDUFFIE, to Miss MARY REBECCA SINGLETON, daughter of Richard Singleton, Esq. of Sumter District, S. C.

At Fort Augusta, near Sunbury, Pa. on the 16th inst. by the Rev. William Smith, Mr. HENRY BILLINGTON, of this city, to Miss ELIZABETH H. HUNTER, of the former place.

At Washington, N. C. on Sunday evening, the 7th inst. at the Roman Catholic Church, by the Rev. Mr. Byrne, Mr. FREDERICK GALLAGHER, of Washington, to Miss ANN C. O'NEILL, late of Philadelphia.

At Bear Swamp, in Halifax county, N. C. on the 23d ult. by the Rev. Wm. Price, aged 80, Mr. WILLIAM PRYOR, aged 36, to Miss NANCY ELMORE, aged 58, and the mother who gave the bride is aged 80. These 4 worthy individuals only, were present on the occasion, and their combined ages are 204 years.

DIED

On Thursday evening, at half past 7 o'clock, Mrs. MARGARET FRANKLIN, wife of the late William Franklin, in the 58th year of her age, after a lingering illness, which she bore with christian fortitude. Her friends and acquaintances, and those of the family, are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 252 South Seventh street, on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

On the 1st inst. in Stark county, Ohio, ISAAC GILBERT, formerly of Chester county, Pa., aged 54 years.

On the evening of the 12th inst. of a complicated and lingering disease, ELIZABETH PEARSALL, daughter of the late Robert Pearsall, in the 17th year of her age.

On the 17th inst. after a short illness, Mr. DAVID PATTON, in the 66th year of his age.

On the 27th instant, in Germantown, JOHN F. ASHMEAD, son of James Ashmead, storekeeper, of the same place, in the 29th year of his age.

On Wednesday, the 17th inst. Mrs. JULIA ANN RANDALL, wife of Archibald Randall, Esq. of this city, aged 32 years.

On Sunday morning, the 21st inst. Mr. SOLOMON CARTMELL, in the 38th year of his age.

On Thursday, Mrs. ELIZABETH DAVIS, wife of the late Capt. Adam Davis, of this city, in the 89th year of her age.

On Sunday, 14th inst. after a lingering illness, which he bore with christian fortitude, Mr. DAVID M. SLEETH, House Carpenter, in the 26th year of his age.

On Sunday evening last, in the eighth month of his age, WALTER, the infant son of Dr. George M'Clellan.

At New Orleans, on the 21st May, after a long and painful illness, DANIEL PEYTON JAUDON, infant son of Samuel Jaudon, Esq. of this city.

At Frankford, on Thursday, the 18th inst. of a painful and lingering decay, which she bore with accomplished patience, Miss ANNETTE WHALLEY.

At Paris, on the tenth day of April last, LEWIS LE GUEN, Esq. late of Morrisville, Pa.

In Springfield, Delaware County, on Sunday, the 14th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH WORRALL, aged upwards of ninety-nine years.—Through life she had been remarkably healthy, and the disease which resulted in her death, was but the gradual decay of old age. She lived to see several descendants of the fifth generation.

On Friday, the 12th inst. near Western-port, in Cumberland County, Maryland, Mrs. MARY HOWELL, aged one hundred and eight years. She had been a resident of that county for upwards of 50 years, and was always respected by all who knew her.

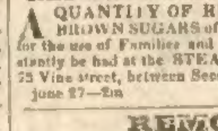
On Monday evening, 22d instant, after a lingering illness, Mr. WILLIAM SPOONER, in the 42d year of his age.

At Havana, on the 5th inst. of apoplexy, JOHN MURDOCK, Esq. senior partner of the House of Murdock, Storey & Co. of that city. Mr. Murdock was a native of Philadelphia, but had resided in Havana for nearly thirty years. He had justly enjoyed the reputation of superior talents, high integrity, and most enlarged generosity.

In Baltimore, on Tuesday last, Mrs. MARY GORDON, consort of Robert Gordon, formerly of England, and late of this city, aged 35 years. ☞ If Mr. Gordon is any where in the United States, he is requested immediately to take charge of an aged mother, and his infant child, who are in destitute circumstances.

SEA BATHING.

JAMES B. LANE, after presenting his grateful acknowledgments to his former friends and patrons, respectfully begs leave to inform them, with the public generally, that he still continues on Brigantine (or Baremore's) Beach, where he hopes, by unremitted attention to the comforts of his guests, to merit a continuance of their favors.



The Lead's Point and Philadelphia Mail Stage plies regularly twice a week each way, between the upper side of Market st. Ferry and Lead's Point; leaves Isaac Reeve's Ferry, upper side of Market street, every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and Lead's Point every Monday and Thursday morning, performing her trip through each way in a day, and by day-light, and will afford visitors, disposed for that mode of conveyance, cheap and expeditious passage.

At Lead's Point, good boats, with careful and experienced boatmen, are in readiness to convey passengers to the Beach.

☞ All charges are moderate. june 27—3t

A SITUATION WANTED.

A PERSON, lately from England, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Clerk in any Mercantile House, Dry Goods or Grocery Store, where he can make himself useful to his employer. A small compensation only will be required, until such times as his abilities will ensure more. If a situation of the above description cannot be obtained, he has no objections to go into the country to teach School, or engage as an Assistant in any respectable Academy in the City—the branches of Education which he professes are, Practical Mathematics, Grammar, Book-Keeping, &c. A line addressed to T. B. and left at this office, will meet with attention. june 27—2t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

ON SATURDAY MORNING, July the 4th, the *Anniversary of our Political Independence*, FRANCES WRIGHT will deliver an ADDRESS on subjects applicable to the day and the times.

☞ The doors will be opened at 9 o'clock, and the Address commence at 10 precisely.

Tickets, admitting a lady and gentleman, or two ladies, 12½ cents, and may be procured on Friday, July 3d, at Mr. Johnson's, Arch street House, in Arch, above Sixth street, and at the Pit Ticket Office of the Walnut street Theatre; on the morning of the 4th, at 9 o'clock, they may be procured at the Box and Pit Ticket offices. The entrance to the Gallery is in Ninth street. No money received at the doors.

*** The small charge made for admittance is intended to meet the certain expenses of rent, lights, attendants, advertising, &c. The surplus, should any remain, will be added to a small fund, the proceeds of the late Course of Lectures, and left in this city to be used in promoting the great object in view, Rational and Equal Education. june 27—1t*

C. COATES,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 111 North Fifth street, Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen that he inserts Artificial Teeth, of various kinds, in the most beautiful and natural position; the Teeth Filed; the Black Carinity, and Tartar removed; Plugging neatly performed; the most difficult Teeth and Stumps extracted; Bleeding, and all operations performed on moderate terms. No charge for advice given on the teeth. june 27—3t*

SUMMER BOARDING.

MRS. ANN POLHEMUS, at Pleasant Bank, Mount Holly, N. J. will accommodate a few SUMMER BOARDERS, on moderate terms. Conveyance can be had, up and down, daily, by Steamboat and Stage, via Burlington or Moorestown. june 20—3t*

WATERPROOF COMPOSITION

FOR BOOTS & SHOES.

THE above composition is highly recommended by Dr. Mitchell, and several other eminent gentlemen of New York. It has also been used by several gentlemen of this city, who recommend it very highly. It is put up in bottles of convenient size, and accompanied with printed directions for its use, and for sale wholesale and retail, by the Subscriber, sole agent for the Manufacturer. Price per single bottle, 25 cents.

Also, a good assortment of Gentlemen's copper nailed Boots, a part of which are square toes, for $3 50. Any gentleman can now be furnished with a genteel *waterproof* Boot, for the very low price of 2 dollars and 75 cents.

Also, a large and general assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses' and Children's Shoes and Boots, manufactured expressly for retailing, and will be sold low.

SAMUEL D. BREED,
may 16—eotf No. 8 North Sixth street.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 253 Market street, opposite Decatur.

S. POTTER has constantly for sale as above, almost every description of Paper manufactured in the United States, which he will dispose of at the lowest mill prices, on a liberal credit, or discount, for cash.

PERFUMED NOTE PAPER.

S. P. Has this day received an elegant assortment of gold and silver edged orange, rose and sky-blue Perfumed Note Paper, of various sizes, and of the finest textures, to which he invites public attention.

LETTER AND CAP PAPER.

Also, an extensive assortment of Cap and Letter Paper, plain and colored, from the same Manufactory.

Medium, Demy and Folio Post Writing, of various qualities and prices.
Blue Medium and Yellow Envelope.
Card Middles and Brown Wrapping.
Medium Copperplate Paper.
Medium Blotting, blossom color.
Imperial Frenchmanger's Paper.
Kentish Cap and Hatter's Jig Paper.
Bank Note and Lottery Ticket Paper.

PRINTING PAPERS.

Double Medium, of good quality.
Imperial Printing, from various Mills.
Super Royal and Royal Printing, different prices.
Medium do. do. machine and hand made, from $3 50 to $8.
Straw Paper, various sizes.

BLANK BOOKS.

Also, an invoice of 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 quire full and half do. Blank Books, at cost of Paper and Binding. june 10—tf

Drafts and Notes Collected.

THE Subscriber, having good Agencies throughout the United States, will collect or purchase Notes, Drafts, Bank Checks, and

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

COUSINS.

Had you ever a Cousin, Tom?
Did your Cousin happen to sing?
Sure you've all by the dozen, Tom,
But a Cousin's a different thing:
And you'll find, if you ever had tried her, Tom,
That your lips would have been in a blister, Tom
For they're not of the sister genus.

There is something, Tom, in a Sister's lip
When you give her a good night-kiss,
That secures so much of relationship,
That nothing seems amiss:
But a Cousin's lip if you once un to
With yours, in the quietest way,
Instead of sleeping a wink that night,
You'll be dreaming the following day.

And people think it no harm, Tom,
With a Cousin to hear you talk;
And no one feels any alarm, Tom,
At a quiet comely walk—
But, Tom, you'll soon find what I happen to know
That such walks often grow into straying,
And that a score of Cousins are sometimes so low,
Heaven only knows what you'll be saying!

And then there happen so often, Tom,
Soft pressure of hands and fingers,
And looks that were moulded to soften, Tom,
And tones on which memory lingers;
And long ere your walk is half over, the strings
Of your heart are all put into play,
By the voice of those fair demi-sisterly things,
To not quite the most brotherly way.

And the song of a Sister may bring to you, Tom,
Such tones as the angels woo,
But I fear if your cousin should sing to you, Tom,
You'll take her for an angel too:
For so curious a note is that note of their's,
That you'll fancy the voice that gave it,
Has been all the while singing the National Airs,
Instead of the Psalms of David.

I once had a cousin that sung, Tom,
And her name may be nameless now,
But the sound of those songs is still young, Tom,
Though we are no longer so:
'Tis folly to dream of a bower of green,
Where there is not a leaf on the tree;—
But 'twixt walking and singing that cousin has been
God forgive her! the ruin of me.

And now I care nought for society, Tom,
And lead a most sinecure life,
For I've loved myself into sobriety, Tom,
And out of the wish for a wife:
But oh! if I said but half what I might say,
So sad were the lesson 'twould give,
That 'twould keep you from loving for many a day,
And from Cousins—as long as you live.

SPECIMENS OF A NEW ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Agreeable Man.—One who has a low and a smile for every body abroad, and beats his wife at home.

Bank.—A kind of barber's shop, where the pocket is shaved instead of the face.

Cash.—An obsolete that formerly signified silver and gold.

Charity.—Putting your name upon a subscription paper in letters an inch long, with a flourish underneath it like a tangled skein of twine, or dropping a roll of bank notes into a Sunday's contribution box before the admiring eyes of a crowded congregation.

Credit.—The art of living without means.

Discounting.—A favour granted by bank directors to each other.

Failing.—A legerdemain trick practised upon one's creditors.

Gentleman.—An animal that frequents the street and waits upon ladies shopping, &c.

Lady.—One who wears a Navarino bonnet or French hat.

Low Company.—Mechanics, Manufacturers, &c.

Lawful Interest.—Twenty-four per cent. per annum.

Lending Money.—Advancing one hundred dollars upon property worth a thousand.

Liberty.—Permission to pay taxes and do military duty with exemption from the trouble of voting or filling any of the offices of state.

Religion.—Blindly and implicitly believing a certain set of spiritual dogmas, without taking the trouble to 'search the scriptures' for yourself.

Respectable Man.—One who has plenty of money.

Scarcity of Money.—A disease complained of by those who have plenty of cash, and felt by those who have not.

Vulgar Woman.—One who stays at home and takes care of her family (species almost extinct.)

It is said that in some parts of New Hampshire, it is so rocky the owners of sheep are obliged to grind the noses of these interesting animals to enable them to get at the straggling spears of grass which now and then peep up between the crevices! A gentleman of our acquaintance, stopping at a tavern in that *hard-hearted* State, inquired of the landlord how he contrived to sow his grain on such a *terra firma* as that with which he was surrounded? The man coolly answered, "Sir, we find no difficulty here on that score; we go round among the everlasting rocks, and when we see an aperture presents, we *shoot in* the seed with our muskets; a good marksman, Sir, will in this way frequently sow half a bushel of grain before breakfast!"

ANECDOTE OF NELSON.

"I was with Lord Nelson at Copenhagen," says General Stewart, "when he wrote the note to the Crown Prince of Denmark, proposing terms of arrangement. A cannon ball struck off the head of the boy who was crossing the cabin with a light to seal it—'Bring another candle,' said his Lordship. I observed that I thought it might be very well to send it as it was, for it would not be expected that the usual forms could be observed at such a moment.—'That is the very thing I would wish to avoid, Colonel,' replied he: 'for if the least appearance of precipitation were perceptible in the manner of sending this note, it might spoil all.' Another candle being now brought, his Lordship sealed the letter, carefully enclosed in an envelope, with a seal bearing his coat of arms, coronet, &c, and delivered it to the officer in waiting to receive it." The moment is reported to have been a critical one, and this note is stated to have determined the event.

CYNICAL SAYINGS.

Experience is a sad destroyer of the love of human nature. The wise man builds few hopes upon kindness, and none at all upon gratitude. Why is it that the latter amiable feelings seldom exist in the bosoms of what the world calls great men?—Because pride forbids it.

Shakspeare tells us that pity is ever nobler than revenge. Right, but there is very little true nobility in the world.

A handsome man is said to possess, by his comely exterior, a letter of recommendation to society. Written characters are false to a proverb.

When a man tells you he hates liars, believe him; "two of a trade can never agree."

The "jolly fellow," (another word for a drunkard) gives away one half of his life for the sake of spending the other half in a perpetual fever.

All that is really original in literature, it is said, might be comprised in about eight folio volumes. How many *great geniuses* then have been immortalized for stealing cleverly.

He who lends money purely to oblige a friend is a bold man; but he who encourages his wife to dress finely, is a bolder. It is a proof of confidence in either case; one often ends in a quarrel; the other ends in something worse.

The happiness a man derives from money is in proportion to his liberality. A poor man who thinks he can afford to give his mite feels richer than the miser who will not give any thing—Extravagance is to liberality what a deluge is to genial rain, the one ruins—the other benefits.

A person complimented his friend on the liberality he had displayed in equipping his son for his travels, and added, "before a young man travels, Sir, he believes all Frenchmen to be monkeys, and Russians to be bears." "And when he has travelled," replied the father, "I believe he discovers himself to be an ass, at least I have made such discovery."

Wit, to be agreeable, should be personally satirical. We like to have a brilliant light thrown on any body we are examining, but it is by no means agreeable to have a *strong reflection* thrown into our faces.

An acquaintance who is always reminding you of the disagreeables by which you are surrounded, is like the old woman's barometer, (the corns on her toes) which twitch her when the weather is going to be foul; and such acquaintances are like the corns in an other respect, that is, the sooner you cut them the better.

CONTENTMENT is a pearl of great price; and whoever procures it at the expense of ten thousand desires, makes a wise and happy purchase.

THE END OF THE LAW.

A Canadian paper contains six columns of advertisements of sales by the Sheriff, concluded with the Coroner's notice of the sale of the Sheriff's goods.

LAFAYETTE.—This good and benevolent man has ordered his lands in the United States to be sold, to discharge the debts of Mr. Monroe. Mr Monroe has refused to permit it, but the agent has orders to proceed, at all events, to execute his instructions. This is the reason why Lafayette's land has lately been offered in the market.

CHINESE JEST.

A POOR SCHOLAR.—A man lately deceased appeared for trial before the king of the infernal regions. The king adjudged that, as he had, during his previous state of existence, lived in excessive luxury, he must return to life on earth in the character of a scholar. A demon lawyer remonstrated, saying, "this man has been a great transgressor, and deserves not such kind treatment." The king, laughing, said, "He having been a great transgressor, is the very reason why I decide that he should return to life, to be a poor scholar, with a large family of small children, raising a killing cry in his ears all the day long. That will be punishment enough."—*Chinese Jest Book.*

Luncheons are thus sketched by Ude:—"The repast itself is insignificant, and is only taken by certain young ladies who wish to preserve the elegance of their figures, the beauty of their complexions, and, above all, the becoming manners of good society, which interdict, as vulgar, eating at table like gluttons; for unless frequent meals are taken, too much must be eaten at once. The true art in the economy of refection is to partake at one meal only of as much as will leave the eater free to do honour to the next."

A mixture of pulverised ginger and sugar, in equal quantities is recommended as a corrective of unwholesome water, on the authority of the late Dr. Osborn, of Middletown, Conn. Put in as much as you like. They who have been used to the Schuylkill will do well to carry these articles with them when they set off on a summer tour.—So says one of our Cockney correspondents.

DYSPEPSIA.—A writer in the New Haven Advertiser, on this modern popular subject, gives a system of advice, of which the substance is,—to use daily bodily labor—discard all medicine—drink no spirits, and little wine or ale—sleep as little as possible—take fresh morning air and exercise—and eat food suited to weak stomachs.

An Indian Cure for the Fever and Ague.

The prevalence of the fever and ague this spring is very alarming, more particularly as it affects the farmers and labouring people, at a season when all their energies are required in their usual avocations. I therefore send you a remedy, (very cheap, and within the reach of every one,) which has had a most beneficial, if not wonderful effect, in curing this complaint, in and about Morristown; and it is so easily tested that every one may readily ascertain its efficacy.

Take equal quantities of inside bark of Fir Balsam and Yellow Birch—boil them down to a very strong decoction, or tea. Give to a grown person two table spoons full in the same quantity of wine, just before eating, three times a day; to young persons in proportion—say, to a child five years old, 3-4ths of a table spoon full, with as much wine.

It will probably at first produce a sickness at the stomach and vomiting. Such are its effects sometimes—but it will cure.

Destruction of Insects by Tobacco Water.

In the process of preparing tobacco for use, a liquid is expressed from it, which is very cheap, and highly destructive of animal life. This mixed with from three to five parts of water, is found, by a writer in the transactions of the London Horticultural Society, to be an effectual remedy for the aphis caterpillars, and similar insects which infest fruit trees.

REMEDY AGAINST FLIES.

Farmers might easily save the flesh of horses and cows, and confer a great kindness on their animals in preventing the usual annoyance of *flies*, by simply *oiling* the parts most exposed. Flies will not alight a moment on the spot, over which an oiled sponge has been pressed. Probably, either fish or linseed oil would answer: but what I have known used with success was the tanner's oil. Every man who is compassionate to his beast, ought to know this remedy, and every Livery stable, and Country Inn, ought to have a supply at hand for the use of travellers.

BEST METHOD OF RAISING RADISHES.

Most of our garden grounds are too rich for the radish; and but few gardens are found that do not contain more or less of the *wire worm*. The radish is our favourite.—Hence we were induced to make experiments until we have raised them at last semi-transparent and as brittle as glass.—Our method is, merely to mix two parts of sand with one part of common garden earth, and add a small quantity of stable manure. Or, earth of a clayey nature is preferable to the garden earth. Since adopting the above method we have not failed in a single instance of raising an abundance of smooth, clear, and fine flavoured radishes.—*Bingham Gazette.*

GRAPE VINES.

To all those who are fond of good grapes, and enough of them, we would recommend the Isabella grape, as possessing more valuable properties than any other with which we are acquainted. It is a great bearer, requires no trimming, and is not affected by the winter; and is, after all, more agreeable to most palates than the foreign varieties which have been cultivated with much success. Slips or cuttings, containing three buds, stuck into the ground, leaving one bud about an inch above the surface, will take root and grow in almost any soil, and will bear in four years from planting. The cuttings can be obtained in all the principal villages and towns in the State. One vine in full bearing will produce more bushels of grapes than half the wild vines do clusters.—*Taunton Advocate.*

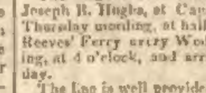
Free Sugar and Molasses.

A FRESH supply of Sugar and Molasses, received from such sources that they can be confidently warranted genuine, for sale, wholesale and retail, at
C. PEIRCE'S
Free Grocery Store, S. E. corner of Third and Noble street.

N. B. C. P. makes it an invariable rule to sell no article as free of which he has the least doubt, and as he receives the goods from sources where he does not fear deception, they can be relied on as being of the description warranted, the assertions of certain evil designing persons to the contrary notwithstanding. june 20—tf

SEA BATHING.

THE large and convenient Boarding House, on Long Beach, opposite to Manahawkin, called the MANSION OF HEALTH, in the County of Monmouth, N. J., is open for the reception of visitors. The advantages for Bathing, Shooting, Sailing, Fishing, &c. are unrivalled by any other situation on the coast. The subscriber has spared neither time nor expense in furnishing the bar with choice wines and other liquors, of a superior quality. He also flatters himself, that with the advantage of an excellent spring of water, and a large stock of ice, to be able to furnish the table at all times with sea and bay fish, oysters, and every other luxury the sea, bay and country can afford. In short, no expense or exertion will be spared on his part, to render general satisfaction to visitors. Price of boarding, per week, $5.
E. BUTTERWORTH.



The regular stage will commence running on the 22d of June, leaving Burlington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings; immediately after the Steamboats arrive from Philadelphia, pass through Mount Holly, Vincentown, the Grouse Plains, and Manahawkin, with four changes of horses, arrive the same evening at the Sea Shore, and return on the days following, to meet the afternoon boats for Philadelphia. Fare through, from Philadelphia, $2 50. For particulars, inquire at No. 6 Market street. june 20—3t

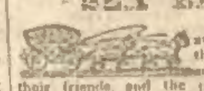
COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
FOR TUITION IN BOOK-KEEPING.
OFFICE No. 61 ARCADE.

THE MERCANTILE Method and Style of instruction in Book-keeping, by Double Entry, in this Institute, being completely tested and confirmed by the "full tide of successful experiment," commend on the important advantages derived from its practical efficacy and utility, is deemed unnecessary.

Applicants referred personally to the numerous intelligent gentlemen that have attended, whose accredited ability in disposing of Books of Accounts, on scientific principles, entitle them to entire confidence.

*** A certificate of ability given to each qualified person. T. McLANAHAN.
june 20—3t*

SEA BATHING.



Philadelphia and Cape Island Stage, shortest route, and through in one day. The Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased the Tuckahoe Mail Stage, from Cape Island to Philadelphia, late the property of Joseph Z. Murphy, now deceased, and contemplate running it twice every week, through in one day, as formerly.

The Stage will leave the "Big House," kept by Mr. Joseph B. Hughs, at Cape Island, every Monday and Thursday morning, at half past 3 o'clock, and arrive at Reeves' Ferry every Wednesday and Saturday morning, at 4 o'clock, and arrive at Cape Island the same day.

The line is well provided with large and commodious carriages, and careful drivers, well calculated for convenience and safety; and the subscribers hope, by an unremitted attention to the comfort and accommodation of passengers, to merit a generous share of public patronage.

Fare through, $4 50. Baggage at the risk of the owners. GIDEON HARRIS & Co.

N. B. The company have procured good carriages for the conveyance of passengers, at the shortest notice, to Beesley's Point, Mr. John Smith's Boarding House, on the shore, or any part of the surrounding neighbourhood to which they may wish to go.
GIDEON HARRIS & Co.
Tuckahoe Bridge, June 18th, 1829. june 20—6t*

CONSUMPTION CURED.

The INDIAN SPECIFIC, for the Prevention and cure of coughs, colds, Asthmas, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, and diseases of the Breast and Lungs, &c.

Dr. CLARKSON FREEMAN, Proprietor of this Specific, resided upwards of four years among the different Tribes of North American Indians, and with unwearied diligence, used every means in his power to acquire a knowledge of the different remedies used by them, for the cure of their sick and wounded; and more particularly of those which they take to prevent and cure Consumptions, and complaints of the Breast and Lungs.—He observed the Indians were subject to numerous and similar complaints to those of the white people, and from their mode of living, and being exposed to the inclemency of all weathers, many of their complaints were more complicated and violent. Although many of their diseases were of such a nature as would, with people in a civilized state, have terminated in confirmed Consumptions, yet, during all the time he was with them, he did not hear of one who died of a Consumption.

So happy are they in their knowledge of remedies, and so certain of their effects, when in time applied, that it may be said, "a true Consumption is a disease never known or heard of among them." The truth of this observation must be corroborated by all who have had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with these people. It may then be asked why they are exempt from these complaints? the reason is obvious—because they immediately seek for relief, and prevent these complaints which insensibly undermine the constitution, and bring on incurable Consumptions.

Bills of directions accompany each bottle of the Specific, pointing out, in a conspicuous manner, all the symptoms in the different stages of these distressing diseases. Also, particular directions respecting DIET and REGIMEN, and how patients are to conduct themselves through every stage until health is restored, for vain and useless would be the prescriptions of the ablest physicians, accompanied with the most powerful and useful medicines, if his directions are not faithfully adhered to.

The public are informed that the depositors of 287 persons have been taken before the proper authorities in the city of Lancaster, all completely cured of the most desperate cases of Consumption, some of which are detailed in the bills accompanying each bottle.

☞ A fresh supply of the Specific has been received and is for sale, price one dollar per bottle, at the Drug Stores of Pleasants & Gray, No. 6 North Third street; Fullerton & Claxton, No. 172½ Market street; Daniel H. Smith, N. E. corner of Arch and Sixth streets; and at Ellis & Morris, late Marshall's, No. 56 Chesnut street.

N. B. None are genuine without the Signature of the Proprietor. may 16—eo3m

Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster,

IS confidently recommended as an excellent remedy for Rheumatism, having, in many instances, afforded speedy relief to persons affected with that painful disease, and has also proved efficacious in Sprains, pains in the breast and back, and debility and pains in the limbs, consequent on injuries, as fractures, contusions, &c.

I have known the Rheumatic Plaster, prepared by Mr. George H. Keerl, applied with prompt and perfect relief in some cases of severe Rheumatic pains.
THOMAS H. WRIGHT, M. D.

February 12, 1829.

Mr. George H. Keerl,

Dear Sir—You request my opinion of your Plaster Composition, which you state has been highly beneficial in the relief of Rheumatism. If its application be restricted to the chronic form of that affection, I have not the least doubt of its efficacy. Its operation is that of a gentle stimulant, maintaining an equality of temperature in the part to which it is applied, and at the same time keeping the surface soft and perspirable. Compositions possessing similar properties, have long been esteemed by medical men. I know of none better suited to that end, than the one you have exhibited to me.
Respectfully, JOHN BUCKLER, M. D.
February 13, 1829.

Being violently attacked with Rheumatism about five years ago, and the pain in my breast very severe, I was induced to try Mr. Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster, when one application afforded me perfect relief.
Baltimore, 14th Feb. 1829. J. H. POOR.

Last winter I laboured under a painful attack of Rheumatism, which lasted for some time. On application to Mr. George H. Keerl, I obtained his Rheumatic Plaster, which relieved me entirely from pain soon after the application.
February 14, 1829. JOHN H. NAFF.

The above Plaster, put up in tin boxes, for sale by
I. THOMPSON,
N. W. corner of Market and Second streets.
JOSEPH STOUSE,
N. E. corner of Second and Coates streets.
J. W. FLICKWIRE,
South Second street.
april 18—eo6t

MRS. CROZET'S,
PIANO FORTE SEMINARY,
No. 191 Lombard street, near Seventh.

MRS. CROZET respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she will teach pupils at her Seminary, at the moderate charge of $5, and when at the pupil's residence, $8.

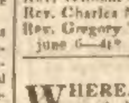
☞ Satisfactory reference will be given to some of the most respectable families, whose sons and daughters have received her tuition. march 28—3m

LEEDS & WIGGINS,
TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have removed from 32 South Fifth street, to No. 20 Arcade, West Avenue, where, by strict attention to business, they hope to share the public patronage; the workmanship they flatter themselves will be inferior to none in the city, as it will be done under their immediate notice.

N. B. An assortment of cloths, cassimeres and coatings will be constantly kept on hand, and orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, on the most reasonable terms. feb. 21—6m

HAT WAREHOUSE,
SHAKSPEARE BUILDINGS,
No. 30 South Sixth street, two doors above Chesnut.



THE Subscriber has on hand an elegant assortment of Gentlemen's white and drab Beaver and Otter Hats, of the latest English Fashions, made and finished in the neatest manner particular, for retailing. Hats made to order at the shortest notice. THOMAS L. KING.
june 6—3m

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

FELLOW CITIZENS, PROMPTED by the ADVICE of many kind FRIENDS, and encouraged by the marks of approbation bestowed upon me last Fall, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, at the approaching election.

If a long period of active and laborious exertion in the War of the Revolution, and such other claims as I may have upon your attention, should procure for me a majority of your suffrages, I shall discharge the duties of the office with zeal and fidelity. With great respect, I have the honor to be your Fellow Citizen,
feb. 6—tf GEORGE REES.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION,
AT FRANKLIN RETREAT.

M. LEVIS having had considerable experience in the instruction of Young Ladies, and being desirous of resuming that profession, proposes to receive into his family, a limited number, as Boarding Pupils. The course of instruction will comprise Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of Maps and Globes, Ancient and Modern History, the Elements of Astronomy and Natural Philosophy.

Terms.—For Boarding, Tuition, use of Library, Quills, Ink, and Washing, $28 per quarter, in advance.

The pupils will regularly attend worship on the Sabbath, under the care of the ladies of the family. The situation is elevated, pleasant and healthy, being on the upper Horsetrangle Lane, about four miles from Philadelphia, and on the same ridge with Clermont. Persons wishing to visit the institution, will be left at the door by either of the Frankford stages, and called for on their return to the city.

REFERENCES.

Rev. William C. Mead,	Rev. B. B. Smith,
Rev. Charles M. Dupuy,	Dr. Joseph Klapp,
Rev. Gregory T. Bedell,	Dr. Henry Neil.

june 6—4t*

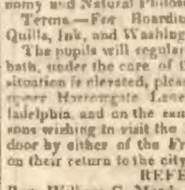
NOTICE.

WHEREAS, LEVI L. HAYES, a Silversmith, late of Beaufort District, in the State of South Carolina, died intestate, leaving a personal Estate as follows, viz:

In Current Bills, of different Banks, to the amount of	$923 00
In Uncurrent Bills, of various Banks in the Union, the greater part supposed to be worth nothing, amounting to	79 50
Amount in Notes and Due Bills, some of which probably can never be collected,	497 43
Amount of sales of his goods and chattels,	433 38
	$1933 31

And whereas Administration of the Estate and Effects of the said Levi L. Hayes, deceased, was duly granted to Tristram Verstille, of the District and State aforesaid. Now know all and singular the creditors and legal distributors of the said Hayes, that they are hereby required to render in an account of their demands, properly attested, on or before the twentieth day of November next, as on that day distribution will be made of the Estate and Effects of the said Levi L. Hayes.
TRISTRAM VERSTILLE,
Administrator of the Estate of Levi L. Hayes.
Robertville, S. C., May 19, 1829. june 6—6t

REMOVAL.



Miss M. McMINN respectfully informs her friends and customers, that she has removed from No. 17 North Second street, corner of Jones' Alley, to No. 11 SOUTH SECOND ST., a few doors below Market street, where she continues to keep a general assortment of FANCY MILLINERY, of the latest Paris fashions. Also, a general assortment of LEGHORN, SPLIT STRAW and CHIP FLATS.

She would at the same time respectfully inform the friends and customers of Miss E. McMINN, that the FANCY DRESS MAKING will be carried on as usual at the above mentioned place. june 6—tf

Wholesale Shoe and Boot Warehouse.

NO. 15 North Third street, between Market street and the City Hotel, Philadelphia.
Jan. 3—1y ABRAHAM SCHRACK.

To Carpenters & Bricklayers.

FOR SALE, 30 Ladders. Inquire at Shop No. 20 Stamper's Alley, running from Second to 3d streets, between Pine and Lombard streets.
april 4—3m*

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &C.

THE Subscriber has always for sale, a handsome assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds. Also, Cummins' superior eight day Time-pieces, gold chains, seals, keys, breast-pins, finger rings, ear rings, silver spectacles, thimbles, table and tea spoons, sugar tongs, musical boxes, and a variety of other goods, which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices.
Orders from the country particularly attended to.
JOHN C. FARR,
Aug. 20—1y No. 88 Market street, Philadelphia.

REMOVAL.

CHAS. B. WAINWRIGHT & Co. have removed their shoe, Leghorn and straw bonnet store, to No. 151 Market street, 3d door below Fourth, upstairs. may 23—6t

PINE COTTAGE.

THE Subscriber informs the citizens of Philadelphia and elsewhere, that he has purchased the Pine Cottage, formerly occupied by Mrs. Eliza Smith, near Pemberton, N. Jersey, and been kept a number of years as a summer boarding house, that he is ready for the reception of boarders, and hopes that by attentive and obliging conduct, the establishment will merit its usual share of patronage.

N. B. The Pine Cottage is well known to be a healthy situation, and as there is a stage running regularly twice a week to Philadelphia, and every Thursday to Burlington, it will be easy of access both to and from Philadelphia and Burlington. RICHARD EARL.

The Stage leaves Reeves' Ferry, upper side of Market street, every Tuesday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. june 19—3.*

JUST RECEIVED,

WILLIAMS' highly improved COMMERCIAL TABLES of Foreign Weights, Measures and Coins, reduced to the Standard of the United States. Interest and Commissions, on a new, ingenious and systematic plan, showing the correct results with more facility and expedition than any tables heretofore published, with other information useful to Merchants. Price one dollar.

Extract from a recommendation:—"We are of opinion that the condensed and ingenious arrangement shows the Interest and Commissions with more facility and expedition than any other Tables which we have heretofore examined." Signed by 11 Presidents, and 8 Cashiers of Banks in Philadelphia, and a large number of Merchants and others. For sale by
J. DOBSON, 118 Chesnut street.
S. C. ATKINSON, 112 Chesnut street.
BENNETT & WALTON, 37 Market street.
CAREY, LEA & CAREY, S. W. corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets. june 20—tf

A SITUATION WANTED,

BY a middle aged woman, as housekeeper—good recommendations can be given. Inquire at No. 15 Crown street. Nov. 25—tf

FIRE PROOF DOORS
And Standing Screw Presses.

PRESS Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete with iron sides, for Tobacconists, Iron Binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different sizes, for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. MILL SCREWS and WILL SPINDLES made to order, and SMITH WORK, in general, by
CHARLES EVANS, No. 33 Bread Street.
april 18—1y

WILLIAM A. SCATTERGOOD,
TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he still carries on the above business, in all its various branches, at No. 48 North Fourth street.

N. B. Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. which will be made to order at the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable manner. april 4—3m

DULL & WHITE'S
COMMISSION & PAPER WARE-HOUSE,
No. 4 Decatur street, Philadelphia.

WRITING, PRINTING and WRAPPING PAPERS, of every description, for sale on the most moderate terms. ☞ The highest price given for RAGS, in cash. april 4—3m

MR. HENDERSON,
No. 381 Race St. 1st door above 11th St.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he practices his profession of CUPPING, BLEEDING, LEECHING and TOOTH DRAWING, on the most reasonable terms. Also, Cupping and Leeching by Mrs. Henderson.
may 16—3m*

SAMUEL YORKE ATLEE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING located himself in Cincinnati, Ohio, offers his services to his late fellow citizens of Philadelphia as correspondent in all matters in which legal agency may be required.

He is associated professionally with NATHANIEL WRIGHT, Esq. widely known for his eminence at the Cincinnati Bar. june 19—3m

STENOGRAPHY.

JUST received and for sale by CAREY, LEA & CAREY, corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets, the Art of Short Hand Writing, compiled from the latest European publications, with sundry improvements, adapted to the present state of Literature in the United States. By S. T. C. Grubb, Stenographer, seventh edition, with seventeen new engravings. june 19—3t

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ENNION WILLIAMS.

I GRATEFULLY acknowledge the generous favor conferred on me by my friends, who gave such a very large number of votes for me at the last General Election, which, added to the solicitation of a considerable number of them, has encouraged me to become a candidate for the office of County Commissioner; and, if success should attend their exertions, I will use my best endeavours to merit their preference, and will gratefully acknowledge the favor conferred on their friend. ENNION WILLIAMS.
8mo. 12—tf

FRANKLIN HOTEL,
No. 141 Walnut street, between 4th and 5th.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friend and the public, that he has taken the above named Hotel, (formerly occupied by Mrs. Colerick,) and he hopes by unremitting attention, and keeping constantly on hand a variety of the best Liquors and Refreshments, suitable to each season, to merit a share of their patronage. JOHN CALDWELL.

☞ Volunteer Companies, and Meetings generally, accommodated with Rooms, &c. on the shortest notice.
june 6—tf

INDIGESTION.
Dr. Mead's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,

A SAFE and efficacious remedy for all those deranged states of the Digestive Organs, constituting Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

This medicine is the invention of a physician who has applied his study and practice for a number of years to this distressing disease, and is therefore the result of much experience. Induced by the duty he owes to society, the proprietor has adopted this mode of circulation in order to give it a greater range of publicity, and that it may become more extensively useful than it could possibly be, were it confined within the private practice of any individual whatever. The great success of these pills in the cure of those distressing symptoms attending Dyspepsia or Indigestion, have induced many persons, without any knowledge of the materials made use of in this celebrated remedy, to offer to the public as a cure for Dyspepsia, various articles under the name of Pills, Tinctures, &c. in recommending which, they have adopted the very words of the skilful and scientific inventor of this medicine. The public are therefore requested to observe that none are genuine unless the directions accompanying each box, has the signature of GEORGE SMITH.

For sale in *New York*, by O. & W. Hull, 148 Pearl street, who are agents for the Patentee; O. Hull & Co. 221 Broadway; and J. & A. & W. B. Post, 41 William street. In *Philadelphia*, by Isaac Thompson, Market street; and Burgin, Wood & Pearsall, 22 North Third street. In *Baltimore*, by G. B. & J. S. Keerle, and Boyd & Higgins. In *Washington*, by N. Jewett. In *Alexandria*, by E. Stabler & Son. In *Richmond, Va.* by James M'Gildoe. In *Savannah, Geo.* by Anson Parsons, and by most of the Druggists throughout the United States. april 25—3m

The Temperate Society

STRONGLY recommend BURTON'S IMPERIAL, or American Champaigne, to be drank in preference to strong liquor, as it is found to be a very pleasant and most agreeable beverage, and no doubt will be preferred by most to various other kinds of beverages; it allays the thirst, and is very wholesome; and to be had of him wholesale, at S. W. corner of Chesnut and Second streets. may 23—tf

WILLIAM H. MOORE,
UNDERTAKER,
No. 102½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth street, (south side.)

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of coffins, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented. Also, hearse of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, Ice flowers, &c.

The subscriber continues to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. *Circumstances taken into consideration.* aug 30—tf

JAMES CHESNUT,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 194 Callowhill street,

WHERE he offers, on the lowest terms, School Books and Stationary, of every description. Hazen's Symbolical Primer, or Class Book No. 1; and Speller and Definer, or Class Book No. 2; German School Books, &c. Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, &c. Books neatly rebound, and Blank Books bound to any pattern. ☞ Bindery at No. 28 North Third street.
may 2—6m

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
Coach Lace and Furniture Fringe.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of Military Equipments, of all kinds, suitable for Military Officers, Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry, Troop and Rifle Volunteer Companies.

Also, Coach Lace and Furniture Fringe, New Orleans and South Carolina MOSS, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices. Apply to
HENRY KORN, No. 22 North Third street,
feb. 28—6m Philadelphia.

D. WIDENER, AGENT AND TAILOR,
No. 107 Race street, fourth door above Third.

COATS, PANTALOONS and VESTS made and trimmed cheap for cash. A general assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres on hand, as cheap as at any store in the city.

☞ Fine late Stocks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs and Vests, ready made, cheap for cash. march 28—1y

Morocco and Fancy Leather.
GEORGE WILSON

HAS the pleasure to inform his customers and the public, that he has re-occupied his old stand, No. 36 North Third street, three doors below the City Hotel, in a new and convenient store, where he will also be enabled better to accommodate his customers with that extensive variety of Morocco and Fancy Leather which his manufactory has been distinguished for furnishing, for a number of years; all of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms. june 13—tf

ANDREW R. CHAMBERS' LEATHER STORE.

No. 48 South Fifth street, Philadelphia,

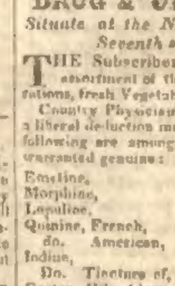
HAS constantly on hand, a general assortment of finished Leather, suitable for Coachmakers, Saddlers and Shoemakers, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms. Also, Morocco Linings and Buckskins.

N. B. Gentlemen wishing any of the above articles, will find it to their advantage by sending their orders to the above establishment, as he is determined to sell low, for cash or acceptances. june 13—3m*

FOR SALE,
A Newspaper Printing Establishment,

IN a delightful part of the country, half a days' ryle distance from the city of Philadelphia. The whole in complete order. The purchaser can be accommodated with the Office, until the first of April next, at a very low rent, and the terms of sale will be reasonable. For further particulars inquire of
J. HOWE.
june 13—3t Corner of Crown and Callowhill street.

Philadelphia Labyrinth Garden,
Arch Street, above Broad Street.



THOMAS SMITH most respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, that the much admired Labyrinth, after the model of the celebrated residence of Cretan Minotaur, is now in a beautiful state; its intricate walks, extending three quarters of a mile, are ornamented and shaded by a profusion of the choicest flowers, shrubs and trees, of this and other climes.—With such attraction, T. S. flatters himself his visitors will find it one of the most agreeable and elegant, as it is certainly the most accessible promenade in the vicinity of this city. He begs leave particularly to return his sincere thanks to the Ladies, for their very liberal patronage, and assures them they can at all times be furnished with Nosegays, of the correct kind and richest hues.

In order to accommodate families, the Garden will be opened every morning at 4 o'clock, that children, accompanied by their parents, governesses, or teachers, may find healthy and pleasing recreation. It will be observed that children cannot be admitted unaccompanied by some grown person.

The Bar is well stored with the best of WINES and LIQUORS, PORTER, ALE, MEAD, MILK PUNCH, CAKES, ICE CREAM, STRAWBERRIES CHERRIES, and all Seasonable Fruits. Also, TURTLE SOUP, and various other refreshments. By unremitted exertion, together with the assistance of polite and attentive Waiters, T. S. hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage, for which he feels so much indebted to a liberal and discerning public.

The Garden will be illuminated every evening.
june 13—3m

EXHIBITION

OF the Art of Fancy Glass Working and Spinning, at the Masonic Hall.

Mr. L. FINN begs leave to inform the Citizens of Philadelphia, that he will exhibit, for a short time, his curious and interesting Art of Fancy Glass Working and Spinning, which has been so extensively patronized in different cities in Europe and America, and trusts he will be able to gratify the curious and scientific that may favour him with their patronage.

The great variety of Ornaments of different colored Glass and Enamel, manufactured by the Advertiser, in the presence of the company, would exceed the limits of this advertisement; suffice it to say, there is scarcely any thing in nature or art but can be successfully imitated. The numerous ornaments are for sale, and form rare and curious specimens of art, well adapted as presents for relatives or a fair friend.

Admission 25 cents—children half price. Free admission tickets, not transferable, one dollar. Open from 10 till 2, and from 7 till 9 o'clock.

☞ This Exhibition is particularly interesting, and merits the attention of Heads of Families and Guardians.
may 9—2m

CARPET MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE MILNOR has removed to No. 153 North Fourth street, above Callowhill street, next door to the sign of the Half Moon and Seven Stars.

He has on hand, a quantity of Domestic Carpeting, Plaid List Carpet, and common Carpet, of a good quality.

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